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A PLAIN WORD TO ITALY.

The French and Italians had better leave off squabbling about Massowah. M. Goblet's Note, the full text of which appears in the papers this morning, is couched in too shrill a tone to be altogether pleasant reading for the rest of the world, especially just now, when we are all more or less in a lotus-eating mood, and inclined to prophesy smooth things of the prospects of peace. Signor Crispi's Note complaining of the conduct of the French was much too querulous and irritating in its tone. And now from M. Goblet comes an answering Note in which that ardent little Gallic cock crows his lustiest, and flaps his wings as if nothing in the world would give him greater pleasure than to follow up his Note by an ultimatum. The Note begins by exposing the "error" of the Italian Government, and ends by "regrets" and "warnings," after a long string of complaints which portend no good to the tranquillity of Europe. It is an able State paper in its way, a good slashing article, ripping and rending Signor Crispi's case, and presenting the French view of the matter with much force. The French contention is simple, clear, and logical. In Massowah, as in other parts of the Ottoman Empire, the Capitulations conferring certain privileges on the protégés of the Christian Powers have existed down to the time of the Italian occupation. That occupation did not abolish the Capitulations any more than the English occupation abolished them in Egypt or the French occupation abolished them in Tunis. No doubt France got rid of them in Tunis, but according to M. Goblet this was only effected "in virtue of Conventions and protocols drawn up and signed by each of the Powers after laborious negotiations." In Egypt we have not got rid of them even yet. If Italy wants to get rid of them in Massowah she must do as France has done in Tunis, and negotiate an amicable arrangement whereby the operation of the Capitulations could be suspended. This she has not done. Hence the complaints of France.

Instead of negotiating for the abrogation of the Capitulations, M. Goblet gives the following list of what the Italians have done at Massowah:—

> Fines imposed on the persons under the protection of France who had refused to pay the taxes; threats of expulsion against recalcitrant individuals; seizures of merchandize; the closing of shops; the incarceration of some persons who were later on set at liberty; the sale of seized merchandise; the refusal to continue to recognize our agent at Massowah; and the pretension to impose on him the *exequatur* from the Italian Government; the suppression of the telegraphic correspondence with that agent, whose jurisdiction extends far beyond the limits of the territory occupied by the Italians, which precluded all communication between us and him.

Of course no one will take seriously all these complaints. They are magnified to the uttermost in order to make out something like a case against Italy. All the same we regret that Italy should have furnished even the semblance of ground for such a complaint on the part of France. No one knows better than we do how awkward France can be in such matters. But that is no reason why Italy should not go out of her way in order to humour French susceptibilities. Instead of doing this, she seems to delight in treading hard on the French corns, as if she actually desired to aggravate her neighbour. This will not do, and Italy ought to be told by her allies that it must be stopped.

No one will accuse us of any lack of sympathy with Italy. No one will impute to us the least desire to encourage France in making a nuisance of herself to her neighbours, either in Africa or anywhere else. But we are for peace, and we cannot say that we regard the tone and attitude of Signor Crispi as making for peace. There seems to be some reason for fearing that the tall talk about the alliance of the Central European Powers has been too much for the equilibrium of the Italians. Lord Salisbury has encouraged the exaltation prevailing at Rome by making believe that England has entered into a naval alliance with the Italian Kingdom. But the Italian Government ought perfectly well to understand that, whatever shadow of a justification they may have for the idea that England will help to defend them against France if France were wantonly to attack them, there is not even the shadow of a reason for them to believe that we shall fire a shot if they bring on a war by their own aggressive or ambitious policy. It behoves us all to walk humbly and quietly before our neighbours, and abstain from provocations which may precipitate war. We have no doubt that Lord Salisbury acted with the most pacific intentions in encouraging the statesmen of Rome and Vienna to believe that England would back them up in a crisis. But the only result of his assurances has been to administer a stimulant to the most warlike and ambitious elements in Austria-Hungary and Italy. It is therefore time for our Government to let it be distinctly understood that, while England is very anxious to support Austria and Italy in keeping the peace, England will support, not Austria and Italy, but Russia and France, if it should appear that it is at Paris and St. Petersburg rather than at Rome and Vienna that the men are found who are really working against war.

THE SOCIALIST FERMENT IN PARIS.

An Interview with Louise Michel.

Paris, Thursday Evening.

Obviously the first person to apply to in Paris for information regarding the present strikes in general, and yesterday's street proceedings in particular, was Louise Michel. In the Rue Victor Hugo, where clothes hang out from every window, and women sit and rip up their old mattresses on the hot pavement, Louise Michel has her small abode, on the fifth floor of a tall house, fresh from the hands of the jerry-builder. Louise opened the door to me herself, cautiously concealing her identity, however, until she had learnt my business. The name of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, fortunately acted as a most successful "open sesame," for she immediately introduced herself, and was ready to answer all my questions. With her sat a man in his shirt-sleeves rolling cigarettes, who only contributed to the conversation occasional approving murmurs in support of his friend's statements. The room was of the smallest and poorest, with a bed-room opening off it, with no carpet, and hardly any furniture; but a small spaniel, which the Citoyenne Michel held on her lap as she talked, and a lively grey parrot in a corner, added a pleasant domestic homeliness to the quarters. Louise herself, whom I saw for the first time, is older than I expected, and looks perhaps older than she is, with thin grey hair, and a worn, pale face. But the features are well marked and decided; and she was full of strength and deep purpose as she poured out her views on the present crisis, describing the situation with the crisp vivacity and the touch of humour which come so naturally to the French "femme du peuple."

"Yes," she declared, in answer to my question as to the real significance of the present troubles, "the strikes will become general. This is only the beginning of what must grow into a great social upheaval. What has caused it? Why, sheer misery and starvation. Every one is underpaid: work as they may, the labourers cannot keep body and soul together. It is the same story everywhere, if the starvation only existed in Paris I should say nothing, but it exists as well all over France and Germany and England. Every year it grows worse, and now 'on est à bout de force.'"

"What I want you thoroughly to realize," she reiterated, with emphasis, "is that the movement is a social, not a political one. Politics have nothing to do with it; the people don't care about politics or who is Prime Minister. They starve under them all equally. What is required is a complete social change: we must clear out the whole lot, and begin afresh. Now we are working with all the old machinery of the Empire, under the guise of a Republic. The Empire was better for some things, for at least it was honest in its oppression, and we knew who our enemies were. No good can possibly come out of the present régime; it must all be swept away."

"Then," I hazarded, "you think nothing can do any good except a revolution?"

The Citoyenne laughed rather bitterly. "Why, what else did you suppose? Of course there must be a revolution! When, I can't say. I am not a prophetess, but the more blind and stupid the Government is the quicker it will come. It depends more on them than on us."

I suggested that in England we expected to carry our reforms without having recourse to force.

"You will find yourselves very close on a revolution if you don't take warning," she answered; "the days of Governments are passed; we have come to the reign of the people. They can no longer be treated like animals without souls. These men, starving as they are, still think and feel; a sense of human dignity has been roused in them. Nothing can quench it again. After all, for man to revolt against tyranny, is only a sign that he is becoming social and civilized."

"And who are the leaders of the men to-day?" I asked. Louise Michel declared there were no leaders. The movement came from within.

not from without; they all followed, nobody led. It was the irresistible force of circumstances which forced men on.

I then begged La Citoyenne to give me her personal impressions of Wednesday's proceedings. She unhesitatingly laid the whole blame on the Government and the police.

"It was the hirelings of the Government who threw the first stones and fired the first shots, and it was only the self-restraint of our men which prevented a massacre in the streets. To us it was a solemn and sad occasion, and we had no other thought than to do honour to our dead leader. The Government, on the other hand, were eager to make a demonstration of force. As for our red flags," she exclaimed indignantly, "we have a right to carry them, and we have paid dearly for it: who ever heard of a procession without flags?"

Louise Michel is very bitter against the Republican police. She described it as both "plus infâme" and "plus bête" than under the Empire; they spend their time in secret plotting, and yet their "mouchards" are the most incapable she has ever seen. "But the whole Government," she declared, "was going blindly, stupidly to its own ruin. They were covering themselves with ridicule. Just now they are seized with a mania for persecution; they seem bent on making the weight of the chain felt. Floquet was as bad as any of his predecessors; even Clémenceau could do no good under the present economic conditions."

I asked the Citoyenne whether she had quite recovered from the effect of her wound. "Mais, voilà des bêtises!" she exclaimed with a scornful laugh. "Do you suppose we have nothing to do but to ask each other after our health? Of course I am well again; but if I wasn't what would it matter? It is work, work, all day with us; there is no time for such *enfantillages*."

"Then," I said in conclusion, "it is against the capitalist that your new revolution will be turned."

"Just so," she replied, repeating with a sad, prophetic earnestness, "and this is only the beginning of the end. One thing you may be quite sure of; the agitation cannot come to an end until the misery comes to an end too." And as I said goodbye I felt very strongly that, as long as the people have women like Louise Michel to work for them and suffer for them, and to inspire with the fire of her enthusiasm, there is indeed very little fear that the democracy of France will sink back into lethargy and indifference.

IMPROVEMENTS IN OUR RAILWAYS.

IV.—SEASIDE EXPRESSES.

IN this paper we have only space to glance at some less exciting improvements of the summer.

Besides its share in the joint enterprise between Bristol and Crewe already described, the Great Western has stirred itself (with no excessive violence) in two other quarters. First, it has quickened some of its S. Wales service, and added a new "Fast" from Milford to Paddington (9.40 up). This makes 2 Fast each way between Milford and London, with an average journey of 8 h. 5 minutes; the distance is 285 miles viâ Gloucester, 272 viâ Severn Tunnel; one train each way takes either route, but as might be expected the shortest run is that by the longer route. There is no reason why all four trains should not do the journey in 7 hours, and so step up into the list of real "expresses." But the Great Western persists in treasuring a stock of trains timed at a little over 30 miles an hour, trains such as are dear to the French or German mind, but not to be thought of for an instant by a decent English company. Still these Milford trains, low as is the absolute level to which they even now attain, are considerably improved; and we must welcome any advance. The second item is a new quick train from Paddington (9.55) to Birkenhead, which, starting off with a swift run to Oxford at 49 miles an hour, foolishly subsides and dallies at Shrewsbury so that its average even to Chester is the milk-and-water one of 37 miles an hour. To Shrewsbury it is a real "express." It is strange that the Directors of the most extensive line in England should care to be eccentric, while the other great Companies teem with high-pressure expresses.

Let us turn to a pleasant contrast, on the joint Midland and South Western line from Bath to Bournemouth. The distance is 71 miles, scarcely two of which are level. After oscillating heavily from Blandford to Evercreech Junction, the line turns north and mounts through Shepton Mallet clean over Mendip close beside old Masbury camp: the summit here is 850 feet, and the ascent from Evercreech 1 in 50 most of the way; it then curves down into the deep valley of Radstock, and up again to tunnel the oolite that encircles Bath, on which it finally descends at its favourite 1 in 50. Yet the vigour of the Midland has long since made this desperate route a line for through fast services between Yorkshire and Bournemouth, viâ Birmingham. This summer, by avoiding Wimborne, the journey from Bournemouth to Bath (with 6 stops) is quickened to 2h. 10 min., an inclusive speed of 33 miles an hour, which over such gradients is more really express than 50 on many a track; curiously enough the stiffest bit, the 22 miles from Shepton to Bath, chiefly 1 in 50, is done at 37 miles an hour, faster than any other break. There are two of these expresses each way between Bournemouth and the North, the time being under 5 hours to Birmingham (170 miles) and 8¼ to York (292 miles). What with South Western and Midland, Bournemouth is well placed.

So is almost every seaside in England, or rather, since we live in an island, most of our main lines terminate on the coast. Perhaps of all our Companies the Great Eastern claims most praise for its treatment of seaside resorts, a treatment which for years was exceptionally liberal though its monopoly was undisturbed. The dozen villages from Hunstanton round to Clacton have been simply made for life by the policy of its enlightened executive,—a line too which has maintained its high spirit in the teeth of a weary convalescence. But last summer competition appeared for *Cromer*, when the Great Northern began to attach a through carriage for that place to its 2 o'clock Manchester express from King's Cross; this carriage was slipped at Peterborough, went round by Spalding to Lynn, and from thence by the Eastern and Midlands viâ Melton Constable to Cromer. The quickest time by this long route last year was 4 h. 55 min., yet this drew from the Great Eastern a special express, stopping only at Ipswich, Norwich, and N. Walsham, reaching Cromer in 3 h. 35 minutes. Thus a competition which may seem a forlorn hope is sufficient to make the Company with the direct route smarten up and emphasize its own superiority. (So at some Indian station the arrival of a new though ordinary girl will make the reigning belle dress better than before.) This summer the through carriages (plural this year) from King's Cross take a shorter route through Wisbech to Lynn, and the journey to Cromer is done twice in 4½ hours,—160 miles, 84 of which are single line. A note of admiration must be slipped in here for that infant line the *Eastern and Midlands* Company, whose engines work the through trains between Peterborough and Cromer Beach. The 2 o'clock express from King's Cross drops the Cromer carriages at Peterborough (76 miles) at 3.25; after waiting here 20 minutes for passengers from an up Manchester train due about 3.40, they start at 3.45 on their journey of *84 miles over single line* [Cromer arr. 6.30]. This 84 miles is divided into 19 lengths or "blocks" worked on the "staff" or "tablet" system. In order that the driver may exchange the staff the train must not run past the stations at either end of these "blocks" at a higher speed than "five miles an hour." Six of these stations are really stopped at for ordinary purposes, consuming 14 minutes, and the other 12 virtual stops must steal at least a minute each. Thus the 84 miles—much of it over steep gradients—is run in 2¾ hours, with 26 minutes of stops—that is, at an inclusive speed of 30½ miles an hour for a journey in which you are pulling up every 4½ miles. On the great international thoroughfares of the Continent an inclusive speed of 30 is "express" [and has often to be paid for as such]—so that many a run which in *Bradshaw* would escape our notice deserves honourable mention when the circumstances are known. No wonder Cromer fills to overflowing every summer. In consequence the Great Eastern have made their best train 3½ hours, and accelerated others, running 4 trains viâ Ipswich (140 miles, 25 single) which average 3 h. 56 min., besides one viâ Cambridge (149 miles) in 4 hours. Altogether then by both routes the worn-out Londoner has seven fast trains daily to delicious Cromer, the average of the seven journeys being 4 h. 7 minutes; and five of these trains run the first 70 miles without stopping. Now *Brighton* is a village with *one hundred times* the population of Cromer, connected with London by a direct and easy double track, and without a single big town intermediate to cause delays. Yet if a Londoner desire to go to Brighton 3rd class he will find only one train in the day so fast as the average of the 7 to Cromer, which are all—*cela va sans dire*—of course 3rd class. Again, a "Friday to Tuesday" ticket to Brighton, 50 miles, costs 7*s.* 6*d.*; to Cromer, 3 times the distance, a similar ticket may be had for 10 shillings. Now turn to *Lynn* and *Hunstanton*, which have gained still more this year through the advent of the G.N. competition viâ Wisbech. The King's Cross Cromer expresses give Lynn 2 trains each way averaging 2 h. 51 m. from London (S. Lynn, distance 113½ miles), and the Great Eastern have accordingly made a fresh acceleration on their own route viâ Ely, by taking out the stoppages from several trains between Ely and Lynn. The result is that for the first time in its life Lynn has trains to and from London at real "express" speed, 4 averaging under 2½ hours for the 100 miles via Ely. So multiplied is the improvement that the Great Eastern gives 15 trains (both ways) which average 2¾ hours, while the Great Northern route supplies 10 more which average 3 h. 3 minutes. For total then Lynn has now 25 quick London trains averaging 2 h. 52 min.,—whereas last year it had only *five* so quick. A greater change in one twelvemonths has never occurred before on any line to any city in England. Hunstanton, 15 miles further north another village of 1,000 inhabitants, shares in this Lynn acceleration,—if indeed the latter were not initiated for the sake of Cromer and Hunstanton. Hunstanton is thus 3 hours from town (Sandringham 2¾ hours), and has 6 quick trains which average under 3¼ hours. Last year it had not one in the time. On *Cambridge* too the sun of railway excellence breaks forth with a brilliance unknown to any other town of similar importance. By the Great Eastern route (55½ miles) it has 19 London expresses averaging 1 hr. 20 min., besides a dozen of the Great Northern (58 miles) which average a minute more,—*i.e.* 31 "expresses" altogether. [*Oxford* has *six*; but then Oxford is unfortunately situated on a main route to places like Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Liverpool, or Manchester, instead of being on a rural line which is inspired by a series of Norfolk villages.] Cambridge has a choice of 3 routes for Edinburgh and Glasgow, the journey occupying 8 h. 37 min. via Lincoln and Doncaster, 361 miles, 9 h. 24 min. via Grantham and Peterborough, also 361 miles, or 9¾ hours viâ Peterborough and Rugby, 415 miles —in each case having the leisurely lunch at York or Preston.

The same academic seat is exactly 3 hours from Birmingham, 111 miles, the last 30 of which are done by a stopping train. As regards seasides, from Cambridge we may reach Hunstanton in 1 h. 40 min., Cromer, Yarmouth, or Lowestoft in 2½ hours, Harwich in 2¾ (*Scheveningen* in 15), Brighton in 3, Margate, Ramsgate, &c., in 3½, Hastings or Eastbourne 3½, Portsmouth in 4½, and Penzance in just 11 hours.

But *Birmingham* is about as far from the sea as any big English town. We therefore append the length of journey from Birmingham to the chief seasides, beginning on the N.E. coast and working round to the west :—

From Birmingham to	Time. Hours.	By Train leaving Birmingham at
Saltburn	6¾	11.30 Mid.
Whitby	6	2.40 Mid.
Scarborough	4¾	do.
Filey	5½	do.
Bridlington	6	do.
Mablethorpe	6	do.
Skegness	5	6 a.m. Mid.
Hunstanton	4	4 p.m. L.N.W.
Cromer	6½	9.40 L.N.W.
Yarmouth	6	Do.
Lowestoft	6¼	Do.
Margate	5¼	11.45 L.N.W.
Ramsgate	5½	Do.
Folkestone	5½	7.30 L.N.W.
Hastings	5¼	Do. and S.E.R.
Eastbourne	5¼	11.45 L.N.W.
Brighton	5	7.30 Do.
Bournemouth	5	11.38 or 3.12 Mid.
Torquay	5	3.12 Mid.
Newquay	8¼	11.38 do.
Ilfracombe	7¼	do.
Aberystwith	6	12.25 L.N.W.
Barmouth	6½	do.
Penmaenmawr	4	do.
Llandudno	4	do.
Rhyl	3¼	do.
Southport	3¾	11.50 L.N.W.
Blackpool	3¾	11.0 do.

There remains *Ireland*—but it would be a "bull" to speak of "express improvements" where there are no expresses. For the real "expresses" of Ireland may be counted on one's ears. They are only two in number, namely the mail each way between Dublin and Cork, 165 miles, a journey which on weekdays is done in 4 h. 5 min., and on Sundays in 3¾ hours. (It is often supposed, because it appears to be so in *Bradshaw*, that this Sunday train runs the whole way to Cork without a stop. Passengers are not booked to any intermediate station, but the train stops generally twice, once for locomotive purposes at Thurles, 82 miles out, and again at Mallow. The run to Thurles is good, averaging 47 miles an hour over considerable gradients; but the train is very light.) Next to these, but falling short of our "express" standard, are the Belfast mail, occupying 3 hours each way for 113 miles, and the Galway one, which takes 3¾ hours for its 125 miles. With the exception of these trains all others in Ireland adopt the Continental ideal of smartness and speed. It is not to a Government that experience teaches us to look for speed; and Ireland is *par excellence* the country "under Government."

We might go on for a long time yet, picking plums from the pie of this railway feast, but we will conclude with a list of those towns over fifty miles from London whose inhabitants can journey to and from the metropolis *without a stop*, mostly at fifty miles an hour :—

Miles from London.		Quickest Time. H.M.
68	Canterbury S.E.R.	1.37
74½	Dover S.E.R.	1.38
69	Folkestone	1.40
75	Hastings L.B.S.C.	1.45
60	do. S.E.	1.30
50½	Brighton	1.5
86	Portsmouth	2.0
79	Southampton	1.35
83½	Salisbury (one way)	1.57
77	Swindon	1.27
63	Oxford	1.18
82¾	Rugby	1.40
158¼	Crewe (one way)	3.0
49¾	Bedford	1.0
124	Nottingham	2.24
99	Leicester	1.55
72	Kettering	1.26
105¼	Grantham	1.57
76¼	Peterborough (slip)	1.25
60	Huntingdon	1.11
55½	Cambridge	1.15
51¾	Colchester	1.12
68¾	Ipswich	1.32

What would Paris and Berlin or even New York say if they possessed a list like this ?

(To be continued.)

*A BACK SLUM IDYLL.**

Is everybody reading "Amelia Jane's Ambition?" If not, everybody ought to be. It is indeed but a scanty little booklet; the thinnest among Mr. Arrowsmith's shilling shockers; and anything more remote from the blood-curdling dreadfuls by whose aid that enterprizing publisher usually endeavours to compete with the Fat Boy in Pickwick it would be hard indeed for the best of us to imagine; but it is excellent value for the money for all that—a capital investment for the inquiring railway traveller. Let it be granted that we do not all of us always desire to have our hair made to stand on end in a heap with horror. There are moments in life when milder pleasures satisfy the most exacting of us. In such lucid intervals, "Amelia Jane's Ambition" may perchance afford us half an hour's innocent pleasure. To be sure, nothing in particular happens in the book. It is but a stray idyll of London life among the very poor of the back slums: a conscientious study of sordid poverty, lightly and almost humorously touched by a graceful feminine hand, yet full of quaint pathos and realistic oddity. Not goody-goody: by no means that. "Clarence Onslow" makes not the faintest attempt at pointing a moral, constructing a plot, or telling a story; she is amply satisfied with laying before her readers in a few broad touches some half-dozen connected scenes in the daily existence of a squalid little family, mostly out of work, and presumably domiciled in some wretched side-street of the Marylebone rookeries. But her characters are all alive and real: Amelia Jane and Mary Eliza palpitate with actuality. Mother and Baby start from the canvas with vigorous truth. Father smoking his pipe by the fireside inarticulately with Joe, is a sketch worthy of a genuine artist. In fact, the self-revealing conversation of these artless, pathetic, squalid Londoners has something the same dramatic character as the immortal monologue of the Northern Farmer, or the deathless chatter of the Alexandrian women in that vividest and most modern of all Theocritus's dainty pictures. A captious critic might object, indeed, that everything goes too smoothly with these Arcadian Londoners: the luck of the Bainbridges and all their friends seems a trifle too uniform for historic credibility. "Clarence Onslow" is too practically optimistic. Mary Eliza's opportune engagement with the neighbouring washerwoman is a happy chance that passes all belief, while the final stroke of good fortune which secures for Father the proud position of driver of a dust-cart imports into the narrative a tinge of the supernatural. Even Billy can't go out into the street without coming across a lump of coal half as big as a brick, lying quite casual-like in the middle of the roadway. But in spite of these and sundry other small blemishes, "Amelia Jane's Ambition" remains a clever and amusing piece of work; and as it is absolutely devoid of any pretence at moral teaching, while its social and political tendencies are of a strictly negative order, it can cast no light whatsoever upon the moot question of the passing moment, and may be confidently guaranteed in this age of pitfalls never to wreck the peace of families. We may add incidentally that it is nowhere vulgar, and that its poverty, though extreme, is humorously pathetic, not lachrymose in character.

* "Amelia Jane's Ambition." By Clarence Onslow. (Bristol: Arrowsmith.)

NEW BOOKS.

"AN UTOPIAN DREAM."

"An Utopian Dream." By Anna Swanwick. (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.) This is an admirable little sermon—only the word "sermon" must not be taken as in any way connoting dulness—on a text from the Utopia of Sir Thomas More. "In the institution of the public weal, this end is chiefly minded, that what time may possibly be spared from the necessary occupations and affairs of the Commonwealth, all that the citizens should withdraw from bodily service, should be devoted to the free liberty of the mind and garnishing of the same. For herein they conceive the felicity of this life to consist." The possible application of this principle to London is Miss Swanwick's subject, a noble theme, eloquently treated.

"LOGIC."

"Logic." By B. Bosanquet, M.A. (Clarendon Press.) The task to which Mr. Bosanquet has applied himself is by no means an easy one. So much has already been written on logic, that, unless the writer of a work like this has any strikingly original theory to propound, or a peculiar facility for repeating what has been said before in a more clear and attractive manner, the work is not likely to be a very decided success. It can scarcely be said that Mr. Bosanquet possesses either of these qualifications. Still there is much that is valuable in his book. He has collected together an immense amount of information, and has evidently expended a great deal of careful labour in setting it forth. The student who wishes to get a comprehensive view of the science of logic in a reasonably moderate compass, will find Mr. Bosanquet's book of great use. On the more important points he is full of valuable information; while some of his examples, many of which are taken from botany, are remarkably good. A decided success, however, we cannot, indeed, predict. The work will not we think, take the place which John Stuart Mill's work holds at Oxford; still the student of logic might do very much worse than study Mr. Bosanquet.

"THE HISTORY OF GREECE."

"The History of Greece." By Evelyn Abbott, M.A. Part 1. (Rivingtons.) There was room for such a book on Greek history as that of which Mr. Abbott has here given us an instalment (going as far as the Ionian revolt). No lost Greek historian has been found, it is true, but materials for Greek history scarcely less valuable have been discovered in the shape of inscriptions, works of art, articles of domestic use, &c., while criticism has been busy in the work of arranging and estimating. And our advance in the knowledge of Greek life has been far exceeded by our advance in the knowledge of cognate subjects—such as are Egyptology and Assyriology. Mr. Abbott does not pretend to rival Grote's great work, which, though an eminent critic thinks any City banker might have written it, will still retain its place; but he has written an admirably lucid, well-arranged, and complete summary of what we know about the early history and condition, social, political, and literary, of the Hellenic race. He is not more sceptical than he should be. He treats legend with the respect of one who knows that it represents thought and belief if not fact, and he does not worry us with the "solar myth." It is in the chapter on "The Homeric Poems" that he will probably provoke most dissent. His position, indeed, is a little difficult to understand. The poems he tells us in one section, present to us the ideals of character and life which delighted the audience to which they were addressed; but he thinks it worth his while, in his capacity as historian, to devote the next section to "Homeric Society." This can only be justified by the belief that the ideal is, after all, never remote from the actual, but, in fact, a glorified presentment of it. Apart from its relations to history nothing could be more lucidly and tersely expressed than this picture of early Greek life as drawn after Homer. Among other noteworthy things we may mention the passage on the legislation of Draco (who is partially rehabilitated as a humane and reasonable legislator), the account of Hesiod, the analysis of the social condition of Attica before Solon, and the Greek colonies. But Mr. Abbott is always readable and instructive.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

Lord Herschell's speech in the House of Lords last night was far the best statement of the case against the *Times* Relief Bill that has yet been made. Even Ministers, though unable to answer his arguments, were constrained to praise the moderation of his tone, and the judiciousness of his temper. The high legal reputation of Lord Herschell, coupled with the fact of his being the Chairman of another Commission, lent additional weight to what he said, and if any of the Liberal agencies want a statement of the case for circulation in the country they could not do better than reprint the speech.

In one point only did Lord Herschell make a mistake. Colonel Hughes-Hallett, he said, did not proceed against us for libel, and yet "two members of the Government went down to countenance and support him." But the cases of Mr. Parnell and Colonel Hughes-Hallett are absolutely different. Mr. Parnell has never done anything but deny the charges of the *Times*. Colonel Hughes-Hallett has—through the *Evening News*—admitted the substantial truth of the charges made by the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Mr. Long and Mr. Akers-Douglas went down to Rochester to show, not that they did not believe our charges, but that they thought none the worse of Colonel Hughes-Hallett for his behaviour. That was the scandal of it.

In the *Times* to day we read a letter signed "H. Glass," concerning the Redmond incident which made it "infamous." Of this it says:—

It is difficult to believe, in these days, that anything will affect the mind of a Gladstonian on matters relating to the party creed: otherwise here would be a little piece of evidence which we should have thought worthy the consideration of the most severe of our censors, even of Mr. Morley himself.

Now, what is this "little piece of evidence"? An unknown person who writes "H. Glass" at the foot of his letter tells us that he was told by a telegraph clerk, whose name and address is not given, that Mr. Redmond called before the meeting in the Free Trade Hall to ask if it was true that Lord Frederick Cavendish *and Mr. Burke* had been murdered the evening before in Dublin. Now, if this is the kind of "evidence" the *Times* has to rely upon, the Special Commission will have very little to do. This unauthenticated hearsay is not evidence. Mr. Redmond's positive statement was evidence. The *Times* suppressed the latter, and now has the effrontery to ask us to pay attention to the former. Really this is too silly, even for the *Times*.

A great flutter has been caused in the gallery of the House of Commons by the proposal made by a representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette* to take a plébiscite of the members of the gallery upon those of the House. The Session having reached the stage when estimates are formed on all hands of the gain or loss which it has seen in the positions of the various members, the idea occurred to this daring innovator to substitute for any single formulation of opinion an analysis of the general view of all the onlookers in the gallery. Many of these gentlemen have to pass, in the course of their daily work, decided opinions on the conduct of those whose proceedings they witness; but an obvious necessity deprives those opinions of their personal character. The idea was to arrive at a general expression of personal judgments. It was thought, however, that instances of uncomplimentary candour would affect the relations between the House and the press, and in deference to these prudent objections the proposal was abandoned.

The ascendency of the third-class passenger every year becomes more marked. According to the statement of the chairman of the Great Northern Railway—

In the June half of 1887 the percentages of their passenger traffic, as to numbers, were as follows:—First class, 3¼ per cent.; second class, 5¾ per cent.: and third-class, 91 per cent., whereas for the half-year under review the percentages had been respectively 3, 5½, and 91½ per cent. In 1887 the receipts from the first class were 14 per cent., and now they were 13 per cent.; the second-class gave them 7½ per cent. in 1887, and now only 7 per cent.; and from the third-class they derived 78½ per cent. of their receipts in 1887, as against 79½ per cent. last half-year. The average of the fares during the half-year had been 3*s.* 4*d.* in the first-class, 11¼*d.* in the second, and 8*d.* in the third.

This tendency is likely to increase. When railways carry all classes at the same speed, and the third-class carriage is clean and comfortable, the purchase of a first-class ticket is seldom anything but wanton luxury.

The minority Report of the Education Commission is chiefly remarkable for its moderation. Apart from questions of scholastic detail, on which the minority agree on the whole with the majority, there are two burning questions at issue—the question of religious education, and the question of rate aid to denominational schools. On each of these questions it is the Liberal minority who take the Conservative line of supporting existing compromises; and the Conservative majority who advocate the disturbing policy of fundamental changes. On the question of religious education, the moderation of the minority is especially conspicuous. They say:—

We recognize that for the great mass of the people of this country religious and moral teaching are most intimately connected, and that, in their judgment, the value and effectiveness of the latter depend to a very great extent upon religious sanctions. We think that the present liberty of religious teaching, recognized by the law for local managers, is an ample security, that so long as the prevalent opinion of the country remains unchanged the education of the children and the formation of their character will be based upon those principles which are dear to the mass of the people.

This comes to the same thing as the declaration of the majority that "the only safe foundation on which to construct a theory of morals, or to secure high moral conduct, is the religion which our Lord Jesus Christ has taught the world."

The *Daily Telegraph*, whose correspondents are discussing the alleged failure of marriage at the rate of nearly three columns a day, publishes a letter from "A. B." in which it is said that the difficulty about the children in free marriage could "be met by strict enforcement of definite laws for the protection of children, making the responsibility of parents for the well-being of their offspring far more heavily felt than it is to-day." But what chance is there of getting such definite laws or of enforcing them when such disreputable conduct as that exposed in Westminster police-court yesterday is not held to disqualify a man from a seat on the bench?

> Mr. MARTIN HARCOURT GRIFFIN, Justice of the Peace for Salop and Stafford, described as of Brand Hall, near Shrewsbury; Pall Mall House, Market Drayton, Salop; and the Junior Carlton Club,

was charged in open court with having ruined his nursemaid when she was only fourteen years old—an offence which, if it were committed to-day, would render him liable to two years' hard labour. He is a married man of great wealth, but because his victim, after living with him for four years "in great State," wished to lead an honest life and marry a man she loved, he refused to provide for his own son. Such, at least, was the statement made in court yesterday without contradiction, but the case was shelved on a technical point, and not even an order for half-a-crown a week could be got against Mr. Martin Harcourt Griffin, J.P.

Among other evidence produced in court was a letter from which the following is an extract:—

Have I changed in anything? My love you is so deep, so unbounded, so utterly true and strong, that it remains even now unshaken, and if you love me still, all things are still possible; don't desert one for a shadow, have a little patience; call my boy to your knee, look into his eyes, look at his little mouth, which you say curls like mine, and can you tell me you will abandon his father? . . . I am yours from the hair of my head to the sole of my foot. . . . . Return to me, Poll, my love, my heart, my very life, for my sake and our boy's.—Ever and for ever thine only.

And then, because the poor girl wanted to live in matrimony rather than in concubinage, he seems to have refused to contribute to the support of his own son. Considering that as J.P. Mr. Martin may have to administer the provisions of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, which prescribes hard labour for men who corrupt girls under sixteen, the Lord Chancellor's attention had better be called to the position which Mr. Martin occupies in the Commission of the Peace.

A correspondent writes:—"Deterioration spreads rapidly in the physical as in the political world. In the very shrine of the Chamberlains, the stately Corporation Hall of Birmingham, a daily shower of blacks from the great gas jet 'refreshes' the judge holding his assize here, followed by a heavy sprinkling of plaster as the ceiling gets warmed. Can it be that at the sound of the trumpet of the approaching National Liberal Federation the walls of Dissentient Jericho are already beginning to crumble?"

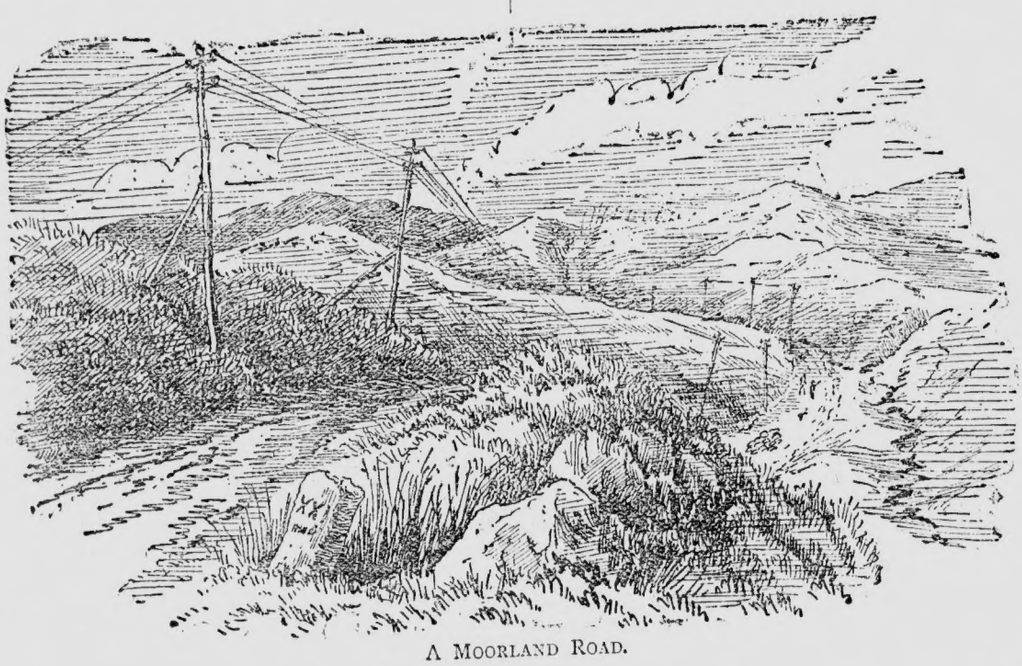
Postmen are a hard-working and not overpaid body of men. The presence of their sober costume in the London streets is so familiar as to receive no special attention. They toil through the burden and the heat of the day when most of us are looking forward to fresh fields and pastures green. Greatly as the condition of the men has been improved since the advent of Mr. Fawcett at St. Martin's-le-Grand, there is still a good deal to be done. We notice with pleasure, however, that the petition which the men sent up some months back for some cooler form of head gear than the regulation peaked-cap for the summer months has borne some fruit, and certain divisions of the men may now be seen in grey and red helmets. The blessing at present is only partial, and it is to be hoped that the Post Office authorities will complete the issue of these helmets some time before the hot weather passes.

THE RED GROUSE.

DURING next week the red grouse, whether he appreciates the distinction or not, will occupy a position of prominence and importance to which no other feathered creature can ever aspire. To the attainment of his legal majority the main details of the social, professional, and political world are subordinated, and the whole fabric made more or less subservient. At Westminster the ardour of debate—if the abuse and vituperation of the present day still deserve the name—visibly slackens as "the Twelfth" approaches: the interest in burning questions happily pales, and an Autumn Session comes to be regarded as a lesser evil than an enforced absence from the purple heather and the breezy uplands of the north in mid-August. To minds sophisticated by the rapid evolution of the age such objects as sport probably appear trivial enough; but the old Adam survives nevertheless; and on the other extreme there are perhaps not wanting minds that question the advantage of this eternal wordy warfare of politics and politicians, and are inclined to agree in sentiment with *Punch's* returned colonial. "What, is that old rubbish still going on?" he asks, on hearing the name of Parliament mentioned at his club. It will surely be an unfortunate day for England when the love of field-sports is extinct.

The red grouse we are accustomed to regard with more than usual interest, inasmuch as he is exclusively a British subject, and not to be found in any other land. Scandinavia may boast the Capercaillie, Eastern Europe the Francolin, and Spain the Great Bustard, but nowhere save in the British Isles can *tetrao Scoticus* be found. So we are accustomed to be told by sporting writers at this season, and in a sense it is true. The noble game-bird which will next week test so many aspirations cannot certainly be met with *in propriâ personâ* without the boundaries of the four seas; but, for all that, our pretension of his exclusive possession is somewhat analogous to that of our Transatlantic cousins to the ancestry of Shakspeare. Should any of the descendants of the immortal bard, after a century or two's ranching in the far West, return to revisit the sleepy Warwickshire village, one can imagine their presenting a somewhat different appearance to that of their famous progenitor. Aliens and strangers they would probably appear to the rustic eyes of Stratford. And so it is with the grouse: the parent stock of our *tetrao Scoticus* exists in abundance throughout Northern Europe and Asia; but in the long centuries which have elapsed since the North Sea interposed a hundred leagues or more of stormy waves between British and Scandinavian shores the isolated race has developed characteristics of habit and plumage which, beyond all question, differentiate it specifically from its former relations. Though no two naturalists may agree on the exact definition of what constitutes a species, yet none will deny the right of our red grouse of to-day to scientific distinctness from his congener of the Norwegian fjelds. To that extent both our claim to the red grouse and that of the Americans to Shakspeare must be allowed. But obliterate intervening oceans, and race-distinctions would perish as they have arisen. Perhaps the typical Yankee might never, now, cease to "guess" and to "calculate," but the *lower* forms of life would revert. On the approach of the next glacial epoch (it will be a few thousand years yet) our red grouse will once more acquire the snow-white breast and wings and the arboreal habits of his ancestors *tetrao saliceti*. It is only a matter of *time*.

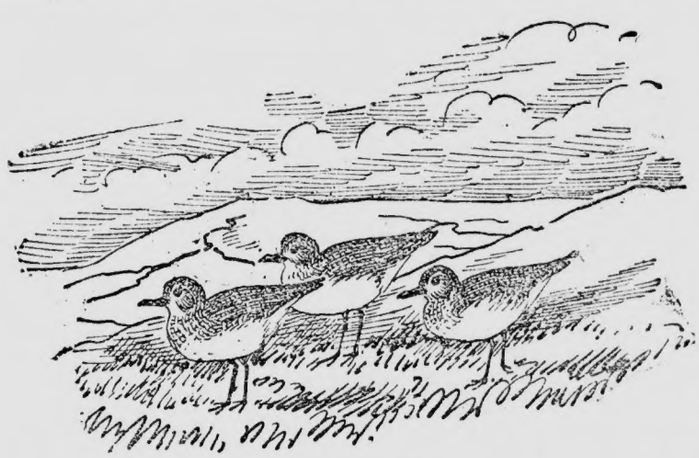
Whatever metamorphoses his race may have undergone, our grouse has certainly not deteriorated in character. He stands to-day, intellectually, in the first rank among the feathered creation, and in every phase of the duties of life his habits and disposition must command respect. Grouse do not, it is true, emulate that high level of social perfection to which the human race has, at least theoretically, attained, in pairing for life; but, short of this, their conduct as husbands, wives, or parents, and, so to speak, as "birds of the world," is beyond suspicion or reproach. From the earliest days of returning spring the hen grouse is constantly attended by a devoted spouse; in mid April she lays her setting of seven or eight (sometimes nearly a dozen) richly-coloured eggs among the roots of the heather; but her consort never deserts her. He takes no part in the actual task of incubation, but is untiring in his watchful care of his speckled mate; and when the young chicks are hatched in May, his assiduity and bravery in their defence know no bounds. The old grouse-cock, at that season, will boldly attack a dog and sacrifice his life rather than abandon his helpless progeny to be exposed to risk or danger. Meanwhile, the grouse-mother, crouching low in the heather, utilizes the precious moments while her brave companion holds the foe at bay to lead her helpless chicks far away from the scene of danger.



A MOORLAND ROAD.

After a spring and summer of such phenomenal cold and severity as we have this year experienced, it is natural that owners and lessees of grouse moors should be nervous and apprehensive as to the prospects of their feathered crop. But after careful examination in many a moorland ramble, we are of opinion that any undue fears will prove to be groundless. The partridge undoubtedly, and most probably the black game also, have suffered more or less severely; but the grouse have escaped the worst of the evil. The young grouse, which are hatched about the middle of May, acquire their first plumage and the power of flight in a marvellously short period—quicker than any other British bird. At the tender age of a week or ten days the young grouse-chicks, though hardly bigger than a sparrow, can already perform aërial journeys of a hundred yards or more. They are, moreover, of singularly robust and hardy constitution;

MOOR GAME IN MAY.



GOLDEN PLOVERS.

hence, long before the heavy rainfalls of June and July, the bulk of the young "crop" of 1888 were already partly beyond the powers of harm. Here and there a backward brood, no doubt, would perish, especially on flat, boggy, and low-lying moors; and on the higher land a certain proportion of the chicks have been lost in the constantly flooded drains and watercourses. Every year, however, such casualties occur in greater or less degree. Nature has provided for such as inevitable, and on the whole we think grouse shooters may look forward with reasonable confidence to the coming season as one of fair average abundance, though it cannot possibly compare with some of the prodigal years of the past.

C.

LITERARY NOTES, NEWS, AND ECHOES.

The popular taste for stories of adventure seems to be unabated. Messrs Cassell and Co. announce that the whole edition of Mr. Stevenson's "Black Arrow" was sold out immediately on publication; whilst Messrs. Longmans similarly inform us that more than 20,000 copies of Mr. Rider Haggard's "Maiwa's Revenge" was disposed of before the day of publication.

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On the other hand, the taste for literature of a more solid and serious kind must be rapidly growing, if it be true, as Messrs. Chapman and Hall report, that 158,000 copies of their shilling volumes of Carlyle have been sold within six months.

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Another subject on which there appears to be an inexhaustible thirst on the part of the public—if one may judge from the number of productions for satisfying it—is Political Economy. A new manual a month has been the rate recently; and now Mr. Henry Frowde announces for immediate publication another "Elementary Political Economy," by Mr. E. Cannan, M.A., of Balliol College.

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I am very sorry to hear that Mrs. Lynn Linton, who is now staying at Wiesbaden, is suffering from bad eyesight. She will not be blind, but that is the best that she at present dares to hope.

* * * * *

Mr. Pennell is spending his holiday upon the Lower Thames, making a leisurely voyage from Oxford to London. If he treats the Thames as well as he recently treated the Saône, a very charming book of sketches will be the result of his holiday task. But if Mr. Pennell has time, why does he not visit also the Thames above Oxford, where the scenery is quite as pretty as on the lower side and much less hackneyed?

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According to a writer on the British Museum in the current number of *Blackwood*, "the pages of the catalogue which show signs of the most constant use are those which contain the headings of 'Ruskin' and 'Zola.'" The statement has been rightly described as "curious and remarkable"; but there is one circumstance which somewhat detracts from its significance. Several volumes of the catalogue have been renewed during the last few years.

* * * * *

A Hebrew scholar points out to me the curious fact that the name of Eiffel means a tower or fort, and is to be found in that sense in the books of Isaiah, Micah, and Nehemiah. It is somewhat unfortunate for this philological curiosity that in the New Version the word is translated as "hill," being the hill on which the stronghold is erected.

* * * * *

Society, the father of society papers, has just changed hands again. The new proprietor is the head of the singular but useful "press-cutting agency." Another journalistic venture, which saw the light for the first time last week, is the *Salon*, a shilling monthly devoted to "Art, Fashion, Music, and the Drama," and giving a large number of *clichés* of artistic engraving "printed in Germany."

* * * * *

"I am glad to see," writes a correspondent, "that you draw the attention of the English public to so splendid a work as the German prose-poem of 'Ekkehard,' which is Victor Scheffel's proudest monument, having been written long before the poet of the 'Trumpeter of Säkkingen' stooped to write boisterous drinking songs and students' ditties. But let those who read the English version of 'Ekkehard' try to remember that it is not always easy, and that sometimes it is impossible, to give an English equivalent for some German terms, and that the meaning of a sentence is often entirely altered because of this lack of equivalent expressions. Thus, for instance, in one of the most interesting scenes of the book, the German 'nachtfelter' is transformed into an English 'moth.' Now, the exact translation of the German word—a word, by the way, which is used in driest prose as well as in poetry—is 'butterfly of the night.' In English it would be absurd to use the word, but it is easy to see how the sense is necessarily changed. Even the translator is not, what he is proverbially said to be, a traitor."

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"Your German bookseller's intelligent 'young man' was," continues my correspondent, "somewhat mistaken in his ideas of the appreciation of Paul Heyse's works in England. As far as I know, Heyse's 'Marchesa,' or 'The Children of the World,' are by no means 'too sweet' for 'your English taste,' but are, on the contrary, rather relished for their sweetness, while a good many Germans, otherwise not addicted to prudishness, steer clear of Heyse just on account of his 'sweetness,' which, however, they call by another name."

X. Y. Z.

At Home and Abroad.

It is stated in Berlin that a certain German living in Paris is supposed to have concocted the document which lately appeared in the *Nouvelle Revue*.

A Ministerial crisis has been imminent at Cape Town, where the plan of a customs union is considered to be defunct.

The judges rise for the Long Vacation to-day, after which the courts will remain closed until Wednesday, Oct. 24, when the Michaelmas sittings begin.

Her Majesty and suite will, according to present arrangements, leave Windsor for Glasgow on the 21st inst., and leave Blythe House for Balmoral on the 24th.

When Parliament reassembles in the autumn Sir Roper Lethbridge will call attention to the report of the Select Committee on the Hyderabad (Deccan) Mining Company's affairs, and move a resolution.

Lord Herschell, who has charge of the Oaths Bill in the House of Peers, has deferred the motion for second reading—which was originally put down for yesterday—until the autumn session.

Chief Justice De Villiers and Mr. Hofmeyr having both declined a nomination for the Presidency of the Orange Free State, Mr. Reitz is looked upon as the probable successor of the late Sir J. H. Brand.

The death is announced of Isaac Strauss, the well-known composer and ex *chef d'orchestre* of the Tuileries and opera balls under the Empire. He retired from public musical life in 1870.

The Queen has approved the appointment of Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Alison, G.C.B., as a member of the Council of India, in succession to General C. Foster, C.B., whose term of office has expired.

The Small Holdings Committee met yesterday for the first time. Mr. Chamberlain was elected chairman, and it was decided to recommend to the House that the Committee be reappointed next year.

The council of Cheltenham College yesterday elected a principal, in the room of Dr. Kynaston, resigned. The unanimous choice of the council fell upon the Very Rev. the Dean of St. Asaph, formerly head master of Rossall School.

The proceedings of the Foresters' High Court at Reading were concluded yesterday. It was decided to hold the High Court of 1890 at Hull. Next year's meeting will be at Bournemouth.

In well-informed quarters at St. Petersburg the opinion prevails that the withdrawal of Prince Ferdinand is not so imminent as seems to be generally believed abroad. No decision has yet been arrived at between Germany and Russia as to his eventual successor.

It is absolutely denied in Berlin that Germany has, for the present, any intention of joining another Conference on Central African affairs. An apparently trustworthy report states that Dr. Neufeld was not killed by the Mahdi, but still remains a prisoner in heavy chains at Khartoum.

Intelligence received at Paris from Constantine states that a band of natives recently made an attack on the workmen employed on the railway between that place and Selif. Several of the workmen were wounded in the conflict. Steps have been taken to bring the aggressors to justice.

At Seaham Harbour Petty Sessions yesterday, John Atham Hall Dodds, a postman, was committed for trial on two charges of stealing a registered letter and one sovereign on the 5th of June last, and a postal order, value £1, on the 1st of the same month, the property of the Postmaster-General.

A quartermaster named Samsonow, and three gunners named Paschnine, Popow, and Klopow, have been sentenced to death for the murder of the Russian Colonel, Kharinsky at Vernoe. Ten other soldiers have received different terms of imprisonment for participation in the crime.

The High Sheriff of Essex has appointed next Wednesday for the execution of George Sargeant, aged twenty-nine, who pleaded guilty, before Baron Pollock at the last Essex Assizes, to the murder of his wife, Annie Sargeant, in a farmhouse at Wakes Colne, in the neighbourhood of Halstead.

The House of Lords decided yesterday an appeal from Scotland which raised the question whether the reserve of minerals by a seller of land included the clay that was suitable for brickmaking. A majority of the Law Lords decided that the clay formed part of the surface of the land, and therefore belonged to the purchaser.

A gallant attempt at rescue ended fatally at Plymouth yesterday. A railway porter named Stoneman was bathing in the river Laira, when he missed his footing, and got out of his depth. His cries reached a man named Forrest, who at once jumped in, and almost immediately sank. Stoneman was eventually rescued by a boat. The body of the would-be rescuer was washed up an hour later.

An inquest was held at Rainham yesterday on the body of a man unknown, who committed suicide on Thursday, near Sittingbourne, by placing himself in front of the Dover boat express train from London. The deceased was attired as a labourer. His head was severed from his body, and one of his legs injured He was about thirty years of age.

At the Westminster police-court yesterday, Mr. Henry Francis Partridge, of Sterndale-road, Shepherd's-bush, was fined £5 and three guineas costs for using at his business address the name and title of dentist and the letters L.D.S. (Licentiate in Dental Surgery), thereby implying that he was registered under the Dentists Act of 1878.

The rapidity with which legislation can upon rare occasion be carried forward in the House of Commons is illustrated by the progress of the Marriage Validation Bill, which was reached just before the House rose at half-past three yesterday morning. The bill was read a second time, passed through Committee, reported without amendments, and read a third time within the space of five minutes.

In an action tried in the Queen's Bench yesterday, before Mr. Justice Manisty and Mr. Justice Hawkins, in which a Court milliner and dressmaker sued a lady for £303, the balance of an account for dresses and other articles supplied to the defendant, Mr. Justice Hawkins caused considerable laughter by inquiring what was meant by the items in the account "ladies' silk pants" and "gentlemen's silk vests." No answer was returned to the inquiry.

Replying yesterday to a deputation from the London Fish Trade Association, who advocated legislation to prevent the capture and destruction of immature fish in territorial waters, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach gave assurances of the interest with which the Board of Trade regarded this question. When they had been able to observe the operation of the measure now passing through Parliament, they would be able to approach Foreign Governments and ask them to act on the same basis.

DEAFNESS CURED.—A very interesting 132 page illustrated book on Deafness, Noises in the Head: how they may be cured at your Home. Post free, 3d.—Address Dr. NICHOLSON, 21, BEDFORD-SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.

THE PALL MALL GAZETTE is sent post free to any address in the United Kingdom, or in the Postal Union, for 9s. 9d. per quarter.

THE EDITORSHIP OF THE "ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RESIGNATION OF MR. GREENWOOD.

Mr. Frederick Greenwood, who founded the *St. James's Gazette* in 1880, and who has since then been its editor, has severed his connection with that journal. His resignation is announced in the following letter which Mr. Greenwood has addressed to Mr. Edward Steinkopff, the proprietor of the paper, and which has been communicated to some of the morning journals :—

"Our more recent conversations and certain circumstances connected with them have forced me to the conclusion that it would be impossible for me to remain in the editorship of the *St. James's Gazette* with any credit or any continuance of self-respect. It is not one thing alone which forbids me to carry on in association with you, but neither the one thing nor the other need be enlarged upon in this communication. You understand, and I need not explain to anybody else, that if I quit the office of the *St. James's Gazette* I do so under stress of the strongest compulsion."

Those of our readers who have followed the news which we have published from time to time of late concerning the *St. James's Gazette* will not have been unprepared for the fact of Mr. Greenwood's resignation, though the manner of it may legitimately occasion some surprise.

About a month ago the proprietorship of the *St. James's Gazette* changed hands—a German gentleman, Mr. Steinkopff, having bought it from Mr. Henry Hucks Gibbs. As Mr. Gibbs's proprietorship, with Mr. Greenwood as editor, had resulted in a pecuniary loss, variously estimated at £50,000 to £100,000, it was not surprising that Mr. Steinkopff should determine on considerable changes. Various changes were indeed at once made. Mr. Steinkopff more and more began to undertake the personal management of his property, and the prospects of a rupture with Mr. Greenwood began to be freely canvassed.

It was in view of such rumours that on July 18 Mr. Greenwood inserted the following paragraph in the *St. James's Gazette* :—

"Since a variety of erroneous and ill-meant rumours about the *St. James's Gazette* have been put in circulation, it may be as well to make the following statement, for the satisfaction of the readers of the paper :—The *St. James's Gazette* remains—and as long as he has anything to do with it at all, will remain—in the sole and unhampered control of its founder and present editor, Mr. Frederick Greenwood. If at any future time a change should be made in the editorial direction of the *St. James's Gazette*, the fact will be announced either by Mr. Greenwood himself or by the obituary column of the *Times*. It may be added that, while all that relates to the editorial control of the paper remains unaltered, a considerable improvement in its business management may be confidently looked for."

The "change in the editorial direction" has now come; though the fact has —curiously—not been announced by Mr. Greenwood himself in the *St. James's Gazette*, nor—happily—through "the obituary column of the *Times*."

THE REVOLT OF THE CONSERVATIVE WHIPS.

One of the curiosities of the division on the Oaths Bill, says the London correspondent of the *Liverpool Mercury*, was the revolt of the Conservative whips. The Government went one way, the Whips went another. Or to be more 'precise, the Government went two ways, the Whips went a third way. Sir Edward Clarke, as temporary leader of the Treasury bench, took some of his colleagues and the Liberal Unionists into the lobby which furnished forth the vast majority in favour of permitting affirmation in lieu of oath. Mr. Akers-Douglas, Colonel Walrond, and the Hon. Sidney Herbert voted among the faithful sixty who seemed to prefer the profanation of the oath by an avowed Atheist to the relief of their consciences by permission given to him to affirm. They had a member of the Cabinet with them. Mr. Stanhope gave his vote in the minority. They had also in their company Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett and Mr. W. L. Jackson, Secretary to the Treasury. Faithful found among the faithless, faithful only they. Considering, however, that the whole object of the Conservative party from 1882 to 1885 was to prevent the "profanation" of the oath, and that it has been shown that the absence of relief compels its "profanation," it may almost be said of these forces of privilege rallying in the last ditch that "faith unfaithful kept them falsely true."

THE ORGANIZATION OF UNSKILLED LABOUR.

The well-known Socialist navvy John Ward has commenced the organization of the navvies and unskilled labourers of London. The name of the society is the "Amalgamated Society of General Labourers."

BICYCLISTS BEAT THE COACH RECORD TO BRIGHTON.

A highly successful effort was yesterday made by four members of the Polytechnic Cycling Club to beat the record of Mr. Selby's coach, which recently covered the distance from Hatchett's Hotel, Piccadilly, to Brighton and back in 7 h. 50 min., though it should be mentioned that sixty-four horses were used on the journey. A start was made at 10.38 A.M., Mr. E. J. Willis being the first rider. A strong south-westerly wind was blowing at the time, which greatly impeded the cyclist's journey to Croydon, where Mr. G. L. Morris was in waiting, and quickly mounted the machine. The latter took it on to Crawley, when another relief came, this time from Mr. S. C. Schafer, who completed the down journey, the time when the Ship Hotel was reached being 2.34 P.M. Mr. S. Walker was hardly as successful as the others, his time back to Crawley being 1 h. 36 min. But from this point the men pushed on rapidly, and Mr. Morris eventually reached Hatchett's at 6 h. 14 min. 19 2-5 sec., thus beating the coach record by 13 min. 40 3-5 sec. One machine only was used during the journey, weighing but 35 lb.

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.—"IMPORTANT TO ALL."—"A new invention is brought before the public, and commands success. A score of abominable imitations are immediately introduced by the unscrupulous, who, in copying the original closely enough to deceive the public, and yet not so exactly as to infringe upon legal rights, exercise an ingenuity that, employed in an original channel, could not fail to secure reputation and profit."—Adams. Caution: Examine each bottle, and see that the capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Sold by all chemists. Prepared only at ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, London, S.E., by J. C. Eno's Patent.

FROM CHARING-CROSS TO CONSTANTINOPLE IN SEVENTY-SIX HOURS.

OPENING OF THE THROUGH RAILWAY SERVICE.

The Exchange Telegraph Company states that to-day the long-postponed railway through service from Paris to Constantinople was opened. The first train, containing delegates of the several companies and territories interested, started from Buda Pest this morning for Sophia, where the event will be celebrated by a banquet, at noon to-morrow, Prince Ferdinand presiding. A large number of guests, including the representatives of the various railway companies interested, will be present, under the presidency of Baron Hirsch, the principal moving agent in this grand scheme. The journey of the several delegates will be continued from Sophia on the following day to Constantinople, viâ Vakarel, Bellova, and Adrianople.

The first actual through service will be started from the Golden Horn to Paris on Sunday, the 12th instant. It is calculated that the journey to Vienna from Constantinople will be got over in forty hours, the distance being 1,270 English miles; thence to Paris, twenty-seven hours, so that the computation of the time occupied between Constantinople and Charing-cross can be accurately put down as seventy-six hours, or say, with all margin, a period only of three and a half days. This compares favourably with the old route, viâ Bucharest and Varna, which occupies at the present moment five days, not to speak of the uncertainty attending a winter service, when frequently the Austrian Lloyds steamers are suspended from running between Varna and Constantinople. The hitherto alternative route viâ Marseilles always took seven days. This grand scheme, it is observed, means a thorough revolution in Eastern Railway travelling, and it is hoped that it will eventually be the pioneer of another still larger enterprise, which has been discussed for the last twenty years; that is to say the direct mail communication to England's Eastern possessions by way of the Euphrates Valley and Bagdad to Bussorah, the head of the Persian gulf, thence by steamers to Kurrachee. The Sultan of Turkey has passed an iradé empowering a syndicate composed of English and German financiers to work this line through Aleppo. It is then quite within the bounds of possibility that English letters will eventually be delivered simultaneously at Bombay and Calcutta under a fortnight.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES AND THE SICK CHILDREN.

The sick children in the Victoria Hospital at Chelsea, hearing of the preparations for the late silver-wedding fête, and knowing that it was held for the benefit of the hospital, asked the lady superintendent if they might send a present to the Princess of Wales. The children had been presented with an English-cut cameo of the Prince of Wales, and it was agreed that this should be sent with a letter. After the letter—a genuine child's address—had been prepared, it was copied into a handsome book, and every child attached her or his signature. There were over 60 children in the beds at the time; many of them were too young to write, so they made blots or marks, and the nurse attached the name. Those who could write sprawled up and down the page and wrote exceedingly large round-hand. The address and the cameo were sent in due course; and the following reply has just been received :—"My dear little children,—I am most deeply touched by your kind thought of giving me such a beautiful silver wedding present, which I shall always keep and value more than I can express; and that God may bless you all, and soon restore you to health and happiness is the most sincere wish and prayer of your friend.—ALEXANDRA."

NEWS FROM SUAKIN AND THE SOUDAN.

A telegram from Suakin says :—No news of recent date has been received from the Bahr-el-Gazelle or Khartoum. No Takruri pilgrims have lately arrived here, the Haj at Mecca being now close at hand. All is quiet here. Nothing has been seen of the hostile Arabs for several weeks past. Osman Digna has made attempts to organize an attack on Suakin, but his followers here refused to aid him. The Hadendowas, Amaras, and other tribes also decline to join him. Local trade is going on steadily, but it is not increasing. Sayd Osman Morghani, the chief religious sheikh here, has received the Order of the Osmanieh, and has gone on pilgrimage to Mecca. The Egyptian despatch-boats are constantly cruising, and are checking the contraband trade with Jeddah. The weather is cooler, but the average temperature is still 97 deg. in the shade.

DR. NANSEN'S GREENLAND EXPEDITION.

Information reached London from Norway yesterday that Dr. Nansen and his five followers who intend crossing the snowfields of Greenland on snowshoes left the sealer *Jason* on the 17th July, about six miles from land in the neighbourhood of Inigsalik and Sermilikfjord. They left in two boats, and had to pass first through a field of broken ice about four miles wide, and did not expect to reach land until the following day. Dr. Nansen writes that the Inigsalik country appeared comparatively even and well suited for the commencement of the expedition. It is his hope and intention to reach Christianshaab, on the west coast of Greenland, before the last Danish trading vessels leave that port in September, and he will then be back in Europe during the autumn. If, however, he does not succeed in this, he will not be heard of till next summer. In a private letter written just before leaving the *Jason*, Dr. Nansen says :—"I feel as if I were going to a dance. The landing seems easy west of Sermilikfjord. Our prospects are bright."

SCANDALOUS EXTRAVAGANCE OF THE ASYLUMS BOARD.

At a meeting of the guardians of the Westminster Union yesterday Mr. Keevil criticised the annual report of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, and remarked upon the absence of detail in connection with the figures which were dealt with in it. A few smallpox huts had cost £56,000, and had only been utilized for 66 cases during the past year, while the cost of each lad on board the *Exmouth* training ship was very little below what it would cost for a gentleman's son to be trained on board the *Worcester*. He did not accuse any of the members of the Board of jobbery, because he did not believe any jobbery had taken place, but he certainly thought that members of the Board seemed to have no thought or care when they were spending the money of the ratepayer. He moved that a committee be appointed to examine into and report upon the management and expenditure of the Asylums Board. Mr. Prout seconded the motion. Mr. Cooper stated that he had visited the schools at Darenth, and the extravagance in every direction was astounding. He maintained that the Board was rapidly growing into that which it was never intended to be—a board to provide a general hospital for all classes. Ultimately the committee was appointed by a vote of six to two.

FOURTH EDITION.

THE MARRIAGE OF MR. WHISTLER AND MRS. GODWIN.

ALSO OF MR. CHARLES MATTHEWS AND MISS SLOPER.

Yes. It was not a "ten o'clock," after all, but an "eleven o'clock."

Although an interviewer of long standing, it has never been my lot to put professional interrogatories, as Mr. George Lewis would call them, to a gentleman who was about to be married in ten minutes. Such was my good fortune this morning, the gentleman and subject being no other than the famous Mr Whistler, and this is how it came about:—

At twenty minutes after ten this morning, if you had happened to be passing the fashionable church of St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, you might have been tempted by the strains of the organ to step inside for a few minutes, but you would never have thought that a wedding in which all artistic London is interested was about to take place. There was no crowd at the gates, no curious and sympathetic ladies anxious to catch a glimpse of bride and bridegroom. As they say on the turf, I had had the "straight tip," and walked boldly into the church, much to the amusement of my cabby, who had grinned in the most impudent fashion when I gave him my directions. He evidently thought that I was a victim. The church seemed to be in the possession of a young lady in blue, who was playing the organ, and the pew opener, who was sweeping the floor. "There is to be a wedding this morning, I believe?" I said to her with assumed suavity. "Kindly ask the verger, sir." The verger desired me to step into the vestry, where I found the Rev. Mr. Byng, the Speaker's Chaplain, a handsome, greyhaired ecclesiastic, and the polite official, I know not how he is technically termed, who presides over the Manuscripts of Hymen. "Good morning, good sirs; would you be kind enough to inform me when Mr. Whistler is expected." Talk of Mephisto——you know the rest. At that moment I heard the sound of a light and dapper footstep without the vestry door, and the resonant laugh of the great impressionist. The door opened and enter Mr. Whistler, charmingly attired in an admirably made blue frock-coat, fitting like a glove, a shining new hat with a broad brim, the same canary-coloured gloves, spotless, of course, the square-toed boots, and the long thin wand of the Master.

"Good morning, Mr. Whistler," said the interviewer, shaking hands and addressing a few congratulatory words suitable to the occasion. "I hope I don't intrude." "Disturber of the peace," cried he, "who gave you the news which I had fondly thought was enveloped in Whistlerian mists." "No matter, Mr. Whistler, here I am. May I remain?" Without recording more of the conversation it is sufficient to say that I remained. Mr. Whistler was in great spirits, which were just a little chastened by the thought that he had been discovered, but after the first shock was over all went as merrily as the marriage bells. After I had chatted with him he was required by the official keeper of the Hymenal Manuscripts, and for a few minutes I heard mutterings of "age?" "residence," and so on, to which I discreetly turned a deaf ear. At twenty minutes to eleven, or twenty minutes before the hour appointed for the ceremony, the arrival of Mrs. Godwin, the bride, with her party was announced. Mr. Byng was ready, Mr. Whistler put on his boldest air, and in a minute the function had begun. Mrs. Godwin was dressed in a gown of some blue stuff, and wore a shapely hat of the same colour, with a spray of red in it. On her left was Mr. Labouchere, in a grey frock coat, who when the time came gave the bride away. Mr. Whistler is a bundle of nerves, and a wedding in which you are one of the principals is a severe ordeal. He never faltered once. The ring was ready, and was produced from under one of those canary-coloured gloves with promptitude, and though the responses were given in a low voice, the voice of the Master never quavered. The three other members of the party were ladies, one of whom was Mrs. Labouchere, who wore a charming costume of grey. After Mr. Byng had done his duty, Mrs. Whistler turned round and kissed the three ladies, and was about to march down the aisle when she was gently reminded by her husband that the entry in the registrar's book had to be signed, and then there was a little musical laugh, and the party adjourned to the vestry to complete the details. The happy pair and their friends then drove to take breakfast at the Tower House, Tite-street, where Mr. Whistler has his apartments. To-night he and his newly-made wife will go to Paris, where they will spend the honeymoon. And thus ended the ceremony of the yoking of the butterfly. The knight of the white lock has been led captive at last. Here is the extract from the register:—

Name.		Age.
James Abbott McNeil Whistler	Bachelor	Full.
Beatrice Godwin	Widow	Full.
Father.		
George Washington Whistler	.....	Major.
John Birnie Philip Decain	.....	Sculptor.

I may add that Mr. Byng had previously drawn another bolt and launched another well-known gentleman from the scaffold of Hymen this morning. The metaphor is surely justifiable as I refer to that rising young barrister, Mr. Charles Matthews, whose logic and eloquence have helped to tie many a fatal knot. He was married very quietly to Miss Sloper, the daughter of the eminent pianist.

And so vanish two well-known figures from Bohemia.

A ROYAL CONVERT TO ROMAN CATHOLICISM.

WHO IS SHE?

The *Irish Catholic* to-day says:—A report has reached us from a most reliable source which indicates as almost certain the conversion to Catholicity of a much respected female member of the Royal family of Great Britain. We should hesitate to give publicity to this intelligence were it not that its origin gives us every reason to rely on its authenticity; and it is now only necessary to say that should it happily prove well founded the near relationship which exists between the distinguished lady in question and the monarch of England will render her conversion one of the most memorable which has occurred within the last half-century.

In the south-east of England the temperature still rules high, but in the north and west the weather yesterday was overcast and cool. In London 85 deg. was registered in the shade. At the Royal Observatory, a maximum of 139.4 deg. in the sun was recorded, as against 143 deg. on Thursday.

COLONEL HUGHES-HALLETT AND THE "TIMES."

A CHALLENGE TO A COMMISSION.

In the course of his remarkable speech in the House of Lords last night, Lord Herschell made use of the following argument with reference to the original contention of the Government that Mr. Parnell ought to have proceeded against the *Times* for libel:—

It is said, if only the charges are grave enough and raise scandal enough, though made by an anonymous writer in a newspaper connected with your political life, unless they are disproved every one has a right to deem them established. That is a doctrine against which I shall never cease to protest and resist. If yielded, it would make public life in this country intolerable. Accusations are increasing in proportion as newspaper competition goes on, and if we are told that accusations are to be dealt with in this way then it seems to me a precedent is being made which will be in the highest degree mischievous and terrible. My lords, these were accusations made by a newspaper, strongly supporting the Conservative Government, against the opponents of the Government, but one has seen accusations made in a Radical newspaper against a Conservative member of Parliament, on what foundation I know not, but he has brought no action. He has never disproved the charges, and two members of the Government have gone down to his constituents to countenance him and support him. If such a view as this is to be adopted it ought to be adopted impartially, whatever the political character of the newspaper.

We are perfectly prepared to accept the logical consequences of the argument adduced by the ex-Lord-Chancellor. Mr. Parnell declined to proceed against the *Times* for libel. Therefore, said the Government, we will appoint a Special Commission of Inquiry. Colonel Hughes-Hallett has not proceeded against the *Pall Mall Gazette* for libel. Therefore, let the Government here also appoint a Special Commission. This is the course demanded by logic; and dictated by justice to Colonel Hughes-Hallett—who is as much entitled to fair play as Mr. Parnell. We on our part should offer no opposition whatever to the proposal, nor should we require any of those special advantages which Mr. Smith's "old friend" has secured.

THE STRIKE OF NAVVIES IN PARIS.

(EXCHANGE TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Aug. 11.—The strike of navvies, which was announced as being at an end, still continues, the proposed arrangement having broken down at the last moment. The situation, however, has improved, the large contractors favouring a compromise. The meeting to be held to-day is expected to be decisive.

THE BANSTEAD COMMON CASE.

The copyholders and freeholders of land of the manor of Banstead, Surrey, some time ago brought an action against Sir John Hartopp, Bart., the lord of the manor, claiming rights of common over 1,338 acres. Sir John had bought the manor in 1871, and enclosed a portion of the land, thereby, it was contended, defeating the commoners' rights. The matter was referred to an arbitrator, and he found that the plaintiffs had certain rights of common over the lands in question. The case came to-day before Mr. Justice Stirling in Chancery on an application to vary the referee's reports. The learned judge refused the application.

FURTHER DISCOVERIES OF GOLD IN WALES.

Important discoveries of gold have been made at Trawsfynydd on the Plas-Captain Farm. Messrs. Owen, of Festiniog, are opening out a mine of remarkable richness. A lump of quartz, 60 lb. in weight, has been unearthed, which, on analysis, was found to contain forty ounces of gold to the ton.

MOONLIGHTERS MAKE HIM SWEAR.

A Kildysart telegram states that last night a gang of disguised Moonlighters visited the house of a man named Cronin at Herrybeg, and made him swear on his knees that he would give up working for a local land-grabber. Cronin had to kiss a book, rifle, and revolver when making the declaration.

THE COST OF THE POLICE FORCE.

A Parliamentary return is published this morning giving the total cost of the police in the metropolis and in boroughs in Great Britain with over 100,000 inhabitants. The cost in the metropolitan police district is £1,527,025; in the City of London, £109,206; Liverpool, £134,076; Glasgow £100,480; Birmingham, £49,387; Manchester, £77,773; Leeds, £37,117; Sheffield £31,274; Edinburgh £42,765; Bristol, £31,738; Bradford, £21,369; Nottingham, £12,317; Salford, £30,840; Kingston-on-Hull, £30,840; Newcastle-on-Tyne, £26,308; Blackburn, £10,322; Bolton, £16,564; Dublin Metropolitan Police District, £150,531.

THE FLEETS AT "PLAY."

About three o'clock yesterday morning the officers of her Majesty's ship *Hercules*, moored in the Mersey, were roused by a blow which proved to have been administered by her Majesty's ship *Hearty*, which, having dragged her anchor, drifted down against the sister ship. The *Hearty's* propeller caught in the cable of the *Hercules*, and fortunately broke off before any great damage was done. Almost immediately afterwards the *Hearty* was brought up by another anchor. In the afternoon the squadron left the Mersey. Admiral Baird's squadron arrived at the Nore yesterday, for the defence of the Thames from possible attack. The *Smasty* continued yesterday her attacks upon the ships of commerce in the Irish Sea. This morning she captured the fast steamship *Etruria*, after an exciting chase.

The Queen of Servia left the Hague to-day for Paris.

Mr. Austin Chamberlain, son of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., has been adopted as a parliamentaty candidate by the Dissentient Liberals of Selkirkhire.

The fund which is being raised by Mr. Whitehorne, Q.C., and a few other gentlemen in order to secure annuities for the three sisters of John Leech, has now reached the £1,000 which was required for the purpose.

The Small Holdings Committee met yesterday, and appointed Mr. Chamberlain chairman. A Report was afterwards presented to the House, which stated that the Committee had not completed its inquiry; but if it had been strictly accurate it would have said that it had not begun it.

DINIZULU "CORNERED."

A Durban telegram of yesterday's date to the *Times* says :—Everything points to the probability of an early termination of the disturbance in Zululand. General Smyth's able disposition of his forces, by diffusing an impression of his superior strength, has discouraged the insurgents, who nevertheless fire on our troops when they get a chance. The Transvaal authorities are actively co-operating against the rebels in the New Republic, and are patrolling the border, so that Dinizulu is "cornered."

MORE BRITISH TROOPS ORDERED TO SIKKIM.

Fifteen thousand Thibetans, says a Simla telegram of yesterday, are believed to be now collected in the Jelapla Pass. Two more companies of the Derbyshire Regiment have been ordered from Calcutta to Sikkim. The news from Thibet indicates that the Lamas are acting on their own account, disregarding the authority of China, which has shown every desire to check their aggression.

MR. WALTER CRANE ON ART.

Mr. Walter Crane delivered the last of the lectures in connection with the visit of the University Extension students to Oxford last evening, in the Sheldonian Theatre, on the educational value of art. He said that one of the means of making education interesting was too much neglected—namely, that enough account was not taken of the eye, its sensitiveness to impressions, especially impressions of beauty. This was not recognized as a rule in schools so much as in ordinary life, and the consequence was the too frequent insensibility to harmony and proportion in visible things, which was sometimes met with even along with a high degree of culture. We were hearing much of technical education, but if that merely meant a specialising of putters-on of pins' heads or a training for a machine-minder he did not feel much enthusiasm for it. When they thought how closely interwoven with the warps of history and humanity were the golden threads of art it hardly seemed necessary to gauge the educational value of art, for art itself was an education.

REPORTS OF CRICKET MATCHES.

SURREY v. SUSSEX.—A RECORD SCORE.

Yesterday at Kennington Oval the Surrey eleven succeeded in surpassing all previous batting performances in first-class matches in England. On Thursday, it will be remembered, the home team were at the wicket's the whole of the day, and only lost five wickets in scoring 424 runs. Continuing their innings yesterday, the remaining batsmen were not disposed of until ten minutes past three, the total reaching 698. This score of 698 is the highest ever obtained in a match of importance in England, the previous best being Surrey's total of 630, scored against Oxford University, in June of this year, and is also the highest total in a first-class county match, beating their own record of 631, obtained, curiously enough, against Sussex at the Oval in 1885. Considering the remarkable nature of the scoring it may not be out of place to give the falls of the Surrey wickets :—1—161 ; 2—206 ; 3—206 ; 4—297 ; 5—414 ; 6—541 ; 7—637 , 8—639 ; 9—671 ; 10—698. Altogether the innings lasted eight hours and fifty minutes, so that the average rate of scoring was nearly 80 runs an hour. Reference has been made to this fine batting of Mr. Shuter, Mr. Key, and Abel, and the other feature of the innings was the magnificent cricket of Mr. Walter Read and Mr. M. P. Bowden. The former had scored 128 not out on Thursday, and yesterday he increased his total to 171. Mr. Bowden, who was not out, hit with exceptional brilliancy and power, and carried out his bat for 18;—the highest hundred he has ever played in a first-class match. He made no mistake until after he had reached his 100, and his hitting was so vigorous that 105 of his runs were obtained by twenty-six hits. As the game now stands, Sussex, with nine wickets to fall, still require 553 runs to equal Surrey's total.

SURREY.—First Innings.

Abel, c A. Hide, b J. Hide	59	Wood, b Gresson	1
Shuter, b A. Hide	95	Beaumont, b Smith	5
Lohmann, st Phillips, b Humphreys	24	Bowley, b Smith	7
W. W. Read, c Phillips, b A. Hide	171	Bowden, not out	189
Key, b Newham	84	Extras	18
M. Read, c and b Humphreys	12		
Henderson, c A. Hide, b Gresson	31	Total	698

SUSSEX.—First Innings.

Gresson, c Abel, b Lohmann	2	Smith, b W. W. Read	29
Newham, c Lohmann, b Beaumont	4	Phillips, b Lohmann	1
Cotterill, b Lohmann	16	A. Hide, not out	21
Quaife, b Bowley	10	Tate, c Abel, b Lohmann	3
J. Hide, c Wood, b Bowley	15	Extras	1
Humphreys, c and b Lohmann	9		
Brain, c Shuter, b Lohmann	5	Total	114

In the second innings Mr. G. Brann scored not out 4, Mr. C. A. Smith not out 9, A. Hide b Bowley 18.—Total, 41.

Play was resumed this morning, and without adding to his score Brann was caught by W. W. Read, off Beaumont, for 4. The wickets fell fast after that, and at 12.30 the innings closed for 99, Surrey winning by an innings and 485 runs.

THE AUSTRALIANS v. GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Yesterday Gloucestershire, at Clifton College, gave a fine display of batting, as in their second innings they scored 312, leaving the Australians 384 to win.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings.

W. G. Grace, b Ferris	6	H. V. Page, run out	4
E. M. Grace, c Bannerman, b Ferris	16	E. Peake, not out	28
W. W. Pullen, c and b Lyons	7	Woof, st Blackham, b Worrall	15
Painter, b Worrall	37	Roberts, c Worrall, b Boyle	3
O. G. Radcliffe, c Edwards, b Lyons	29	Extras	3
J. H. Brain, b Trott	0		
F. Townsend, b Trott	66	Total	214

AUSTRALIANS.—First Innings.

A. C. Bannerman, b Woof	0	P. S. M'Donnell, b W. G. Grace	42
J. M'C. Blackham, b Peake	10	Ferris, c Radcliffe, b W. G. Grace	2
G. J. Bonnor, c and b Peake	2	Worrall, c Townsend, b Roberts	9
S. P. Jones, b Peake	0	Boyle, not out	2
J. D. Edwards, c and b Townsend	7	Extras	6
J. Lyons, c Roberts, b W. G. Grace	6		
Trott, b W. G. Grace	59	Total	143

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Second Innings.

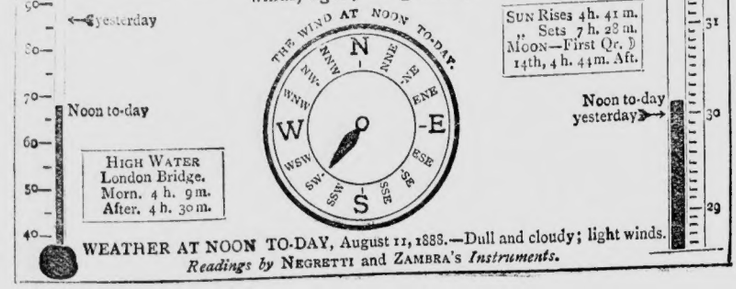
E. M. Grace, c Bannerman, b Ferris	0	V. Page, c Lyons, b Edwards	24
Pullen, b Ferris	8	Peake, c Bonnor, b Lyons	6
Painter, b Lyons	4	Woof, not out	2
W. G. Grace, c Blackham, b Lyons	51	Roberts, b Lyons	1
Radcliffe, c Blackham, b Boyle	99	Extras	8
Brain, b Ferris	18		
Townsend, c Boyle, b Ferris	92	Total	312

KENT v. LANCASHIRE.

The Canterbury week wound up with a win for Kent. Kent made 210 in their first innings, while Lancashire only scored 96 and 135, leaving Kent 23 to get to win. This they did with the loss of one wicket only.

THERMOMETER. FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY. BAROMETER.

South England (with London and Channel).—South-westerly and southerly winds, light ; fair generally.



THIS DAY'S MONEY MARKET.

One o'clock.

STOCK MARKETS QUIET.—VALUES RATHER WEAK.

Now that the requirements in connection with the Stock Exchange settlement have been satisfied, there is less demand for money in the open market this morning, and advances into next week are obtainable at 1¾ to 2 per cent. The supply of loanable capital, though fairly plentiful, is by no means too large, and any extra inquiry will at once have an effect in raising the rate for short loans. The discount market is quiet, and there are not many bills offering. The rate for three month's bank paper, however, is maintained at 2⅝ to 2¾ per cent., with a disposition to hold out for the higher figure. The quotation for short bills is 2½ to 2⅝ per cent. The demand for gold in the open market for the Argentine Republic continues, but operators are not so apprehensive about this matter as they were a few days ago.

There is again very little doing in Stock Exchange markets this morning, and the tendency of prices is less favourable, the majority of the changes being to lower quotations. Consols are weak and ⅛ down for Goschens, but other Home Government Funds are steady without change of interest. In the English Railway market, except for an advance in Chatham Preference, the variations are unfavourable, the less brilliant weather having induced a few sales. The decline in prices, however, is insignificant. Foreign Government Bonds are well maintained, though there is an absence of active support. Egyptian Unified Bonds are again higher, also Italian and Spanish, but Russian bonds are dull. American and Canadian Railways are very quiet, and the variation in no instance exceeds ½. Values are weak, with the chief exception of Wabash descriptions, which are higher. Mexican Railway issues are neglected, and Mining and Miscellaneous industrial companies' shares are without feature.

The Stock Market at New York yesterday opened firm, and on London and commission buying advanced in the forenoon from ½ to 2¼, coolers leading. Later realizations caused declines, but the market was well supported at a fraction above the first prices. The market closed dull, but steady.

Tenders will be received at the Bank of England on Tuesday, the 21st inst., at 1 o'clock, for Treasury bills to the amount of £1,300,000, dated August 27, 1888, and payable at three or six months after date (at the option of the persons tendering).

Lloyds Barnetts and Bosanquets Bank (Limited) notify that they have arranged to take over Messrs. Pritchard and Co.'s old-established banking business at Broseley and Bridgnorth.

In Home Railways.—*Improved*: Chatham Preference ½. *Lower*: Great Northern A, Sheffield Deferred, North Eastern, and South Eastern Deferred ¼, Caledonian, Great Eastern, Brighton Ordinary and Deferred, North Western, and North British ⅛.

As regards Foreign Stocks.—*Advanced*: Greek 1881 ¼, French Three per Cents. ¼, Egyptian Unified ½, the Daira ⅛, Italian and Spanish ⅛. *Fallen*: Buenos Ayres Cedulas "I" ¼, and Russian 1873 1-16.

American Railroads.—*Risen*: Illinois Central ½, Wabash Preference ½, the Mortgage ¼, Erie Second Mortgage ¼, and Pennsylvania shares ⅛. *Fallen*: Louisville and Nashvillle ½, Denver Preference ⅜, New York Central, Erie shares, Missouri, Kansas, and Texas, and Norfolk and Western Preference ¼, Lake Shore, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio First Mortgage ⅛.

As regards Canadian and Foreign Railways.—*Higher*: Grand Trunk Guaranteed ⅛. *Lower*: Grand Trunk Second and Third Preference ¼, Canadian Pacific ¼, and Mexican Second Preference ⅛.

Suez Canal shares are up ¼, De Beers ⅛, and Mysore Gold Mining and Montana 1-16; but Spratts are ⅛ down and Ooregum 1-16.

The London manager of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation has received a telegram from the head office at Hong Kong announcing that the directors recommend a dividend for the half-year to June 30 of £1 10s. per share, 100,000 dols. to be added to the reserve fund and 10,441 dols. carried forward.

The report of the directors of the City of London and Southwark Subway Company for the half-year ended June 30 states that the construction of the tunnels both on the section to the Elephant and Castle and also the extension to Stockwell has made considerable progress, and that the works are now being carried on at all the station shafts along the route.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The market opened quiet, with a fair demand. Probable sales 8,000 bales. Prices on the spot are steady. Futures are unchanged. Transactions for delivery, August, 40 ; August-September, 34 ; October-November, 15.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares :—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.		
Consols	100⅞	⅜
New Consols 2¾	99¾	⅜
Reduced 3 p. c.	100½	1¼
Local Loan Stock	103¾	¾
New 2½ per. Cent.	95⅛	6½
India 3½ per Cent.	105¼	8¼
Do. 4½ p. c. Rns.	69⅜	⅛
Egyptian Guar.	102	½
Met. Bd. Wks. 5¾	113	½
Do. 3 p. c. Scrip.	103½	4
Birmingham Crp. Stk.	109¼	10¼
Liverpool	111	½
FOREIGN STOCKS.		
Argentine 6 p. c.	103	5
Do. Hard Dols	63½	9⅛xd
Do. Treasury	97½	8½
Austrian Gold	90	2
Do. Silver	66	8
Brazilian 1875	102⅛	3½
B. Ayres 6 p. c.	102	4
Do. Cedulas	61½	2 xd
Chilian 4½ p.c. 1885	100	2
Costa Rica A	87½	8½
Do. B	101¼	2
Egypt. State Dom.	81⅝	¼
Do. Unified	102⅛	⅜
Do. Preference	102⅛	⅜
Do. Daira Sanieh	79⅜	⅜
French 3 p.c. Rnts	82½	3
Do. 4½ p.c. Rnts.	105	½
Greek 5 p.c. 1881	73½	4
Hung. Gold Rentes	82¼	3
Italian	95¼	6
Mexican Converted	39⅜	¼
Peruvian 5 p.c. 72	13¾	14
Do. 6 p.c.	15⅛	⅜
Portuguese	64⅜	⅛
Russian 1873	97⅞	8⅛
Spanish 4 p. c.	72⅞	3
Turkish 1854	99	101
Group 1	24¼	¾
Group 2	15⅜	⅜
Groups 3 and 4	14⅜	15
4½ p. c. 1871	86	½
5 p. c. Defence	96¼	¾
5 p. c. Priority	82	4
Uruguay Unified	72½	3
Virginia Funded	43	4
U.S. 4½ p.c.	109	½
BRITISH RAILWAYS.		
Caledonian	106⅛	⅜
Great Eastern	68	¼xd
Great Northern	118½	19½
Ditto A	102	3
Great Western	144¾	5¼xd
Hull and Barnsley	30	½
Lanc. and York.	118	19
Brighton (Ordinary)	139	41
Do. A	125	¾
Chatham (Ordinary)	22¼	3
Do. Preference	100½	1½xd
North Western	170⅜	1⅛
South Western	136½	7½xd
Manchester & Shef.	63	70
Do. A	36¼	⅝
Met. Consolidated	73¾	4¼xd
Do. Land Stock	70	1 xd
Do. District	34½	5
Midland	132¼	3
North British	114¾	½
North Eastern	154⅞	⅝
North Stafford	108	10
South Eastern	130	2
Do. Deferred	105	¼
FOREIGN RAILWAYS.		
Canada Pacific	59¼	60
Cen. Pacific Shares	36½	¾
Chic. Mil. and St. P.	75¾	½
Denver & R. Grande	20	¼
Do. Pref.	51½	2
Illinois Shares	123½	4½xd
Lake Shore	99	½
Ohio & Mississippi	24⅞	⅝
Louis. and Nash	61¼	2 xd
Mex. Cen. Bonds	69½	70
Do. Nat "A"	61	2
Miss. Kan. & Texas	15	½
N. Y. Cen. Shares	110	½
New York Ontario	16⅞	17⅛
Erie Shares	29⅛	¾
Do. Sec. Mort.	101¼	¼
Norfolk & West. Pre	52	½
N. Y. P. & O. 1st Mr	38⅞	9⅛
North. Pacific Pref	58¼	9¼
Pennsylvania Sh	55¼	6
Phil. and Read. Sh	25	⅛ ex ass
Union Pacific Shares	62½	¾
Wabash Preferred	27¼	8
Do. Gen. Mort	45¾	6
Grand Trunk Sh	10	½
Do. First Pref	59⅛	¾
Do. Second Pref.	40¼	1¼
Do. Third Pref	22⅞	3⅛
Do. Guaranteed	67	½
Mexican Ordinary	40⅞	7⅛
Do First Pref	119⅞	20⅛
Ob. do. 2nd Pref	79	½
Lombardo-Venetian	8½	⅜
Varna 3 per cent	6¼	7
Nitrate Railway	25¾	6
BANKS.		
Alliance Bank	13	½
City Bank	20	1
Consolidated Bank	7¼	8¼
Imperial Ottoman	10 15 16	11 16
London and County	86½	7½
Union of London	38½	9½
London and West.	6	7
London Joint Stock	53½	9½
Nat. Prov. of Eng	43	4
Stand. Bnk. S. Afric.	47	8
MINES.		
Indian Consolidated	5-16	7 16
Mysore shares	3⅜	¾
Ooregums	1⅛	¼
Cape Copper	3⅜	⅜
Namaqua	2⅞	3⅛
Mason and Barry	9⅛	⅜
Rio Tinto	20⅛	¼
Montana £1 shares	1 9 16	11 16
De Beers	25⅜	6⅛
Kimberley Cent.	30¼	¾
TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.		
Anglo-American	40¾	1½
Do. Pref.	67½	8½
Direct Unit. States	9⅛	⅜
Eastern	12¼	½
Ditto Extension	12⅞	13⅛
United Telephone	13⅜	⅜
Globe Teleg. Trust	6⅛	⅜xd.
TRAMWAYS, ETC.		
London Gen. Om.	210	15
London Street	13	14
London Tramway	14	15
North Metropolitan	183½	15
WATERWORKS.		
Chelsea Waterworks	252	7
East London	195	200
Grand Junction	123	8
Kent	270	5
Lambeth	257	62
New River, New	347	52
S'thwrk. & Vauxhall	161	6
W. Middlesex	254	9
GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.		
Gaslight & Coke A	254	8
Imp. Continental	205	6
South Metropolitan	315	20
Brush Elec Lt (£4 pd)	3	½
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Allsopp	8¾	½xd
Guinness and Co	315	20
Hotchkiss	8½	¾xd.
Bryant and May	12⅜	⅜xd.
Spratt's Patent	9½	¾xd
P. and O. Steam	62	4
Royal Mail Steam	59	61
Nat. Discount Co.	11	½
Hudson's Bay	19¼	20
Suez Canal	87	½
E. & W. Ind. Dock	24	6
London and St. Katharine	38	40

THE FRANCO-ITALIAN DISPUTE ABOUT MASSOWAH.

M. GOBLET'S NOTE TO THE AMBASSADORS.

M. Goblet's Circular Note to the French Ambassadors, in reply to Signor Crispi's Notes on the affairs of Massowah, has now been published. It is a long statement. In the course of his remarks M. Goblet says: "The difference between the Italian and the French Governments is that the former regards the capitulations as no longer existing, or even as never having existed, at Massowah, whereas the latter holds they have existed, and will remain in existence until the Powers have assented to their repeal." M. Goblet adds that the Government of the Republic has always regarded Massowah as belonging to Egypt and to the Sublime Porte, and the capitulations therefore as being in force there as much as in any other part of Turkish territory. That they have no longer any *raison d'être* under the administration of a Christian Power he does not deny, "but every precedent authorizes us to say (he adds) that they are not suppressed *ipso facto*, and that, in order that they should disappear, the assent of the Governments concerned is needful."

The French Minister complains of the conduct of Italy to the protégés of France, and also that Italy has hoisted her flag over the Bay of Adullis, Zula, and Disseh, which territories are claimed by France. M. Goblet concludes as follows: "We do not regret that this situation has been laid before Europe. If the conduct of the Italian Government in this affair should lead to the suppression of the capitulations and our previous rights at Massowah, there would only remain for us to take note of such novel procedure, and of the principle henceforward established, that the capitulations disappear *pleno jure* wherever a European Administration is established. We have warned the Roman Cabinet of this, reserving for our part to draw therefrom whatever consequences our interests may dictate in those territories where we are settled in virtue of regular titles."

THE EXECUTION OF PRELLER'S MURDERER.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

We reported in our edition last night that Brooks, alias Maxwell, had been hanged at St. Louis yesterday for the murder of Mr. Preller. The mother and sister of the unhappy man parted from him on Thursday night in the gaol of St. Louis, tenderly; but his farewell was indifferent. The mother bitterly denounced the Governor of Missouri and the United States, concluding with the remark that when Governor Morehouse makes his final appeal to Heaven it will go unanswered. Brooks passed the night in expectation of a telegram announcing his reprieve. The sheriff even postponed the execution for two hours, although there was really no reason to expect mercy. Brooks walked to the gallows determinedly, but his evident emotion excited the pity even of those who knew him to be guilty. He had a companion to the gallows, who had murdered his sweetheart, and who died easily. Brooks struggled for seventeen minutes, and blood poured over his breast from laceration by the noose. Both the convicts' necks were broken. Brooks left a statement addressed to the British people, alleging that his trial was a travesty of justice. It should be said, however, that the universal conviction is that he suffered justly for an unusually dreadful crime.

THE BLAINE DEMONSTRATION WITHOUT MR. BLAINE.

The Republicans assembled in New York, tired of waiting for Mr. Blaine, held their torchlight procession on Thursday night. It was three hours in passing the reviewing stand, and over 20,000 torch-bearers, including many clubs in uniform, took part in it. Although Mr. Blaine was not present everything proceeded just as if he had been there, though the enthusiasm might in that case have been still greater. Enormous crowds attended to witness the display, which lasted far into the night. Mr. Blaine arrived in the City of New York early yesterday morning.

THE RINGLEADER OF THE PARIS STRIKERS.

Soudey, the ringleader of the strikers, who was arrested on Tuesday night, is alleged, writes the *Times* correspondent, to have conspired to effect a rising, and proclamations have been seized at his house. It is also stated that he had procured 1,000 revolvers and secreted them at the Labour Exchange, so that if the Government had not at daybreak on Wednesday taken possession of that building, there would have been 1,000 armed men at Eude's funeral The strikers have agreed to the suggestion of a committee of the Municipal Council to reduce their demands from 60 c. to 55 c. per hour, and this compromise is to be submitted to the masters. The rate before the strike was 45 c.

THE "CITY OF NEW YORK'S" FIRST VOYAGE.

The steamer *City of New York* anchored outside of Sandy Hook at three o'clock yesterday morning, and proceeded on her way after daylight. The steamer, says a New York correspondent, elicited an ovation while moving up the harbour. Countless craft covered the surface, while cannon boomed and there was a deafening roar of steamers' whistles. Many thousands crowded the piers and quays from the Battery, two miles up, to the dock of the *City of New York* to see her pass. Her officers report that on the second day out she broke two circulating pumps and was stopped twelve hours for repairs. She had generally good weather, and was worked easily, the engines acting admirably. Her sea-going qualities are excellent, and her voyage, deducting the twelve hours' stoppage, took six days and twenty-three hours.

TRAGIC SUICIDE AT RICHMOND.

A shocking suicide has occurred at the Star and Garter, Richmond. On Tuesday afternoon a German merchant named Adler, of the firm of Graas and Adler, Old Corn Exchange, Manchester, arrived at that hotel and engaged rooms for a few days. He lunched, dined, and supped at the hotel, and went to his bedroom at half-past ten. On the following morning his room door was found locked; but the circumstance created no alarm, the porter believing that the visitor had gone out and taken the key. No further inquiries appear to have been made until yesterday afternoon, when Mr. Mella, manager of the hotel, directed a man to mount the verandah and look through the window. The man observed Mr. Adler sitting in an arm-chair, with his head lying back, apparently dead. A police inspector then effected an entrance through the window, and discovered Mr. Adler quite dead, with a bullet wound in each temple. Two five-chambered revolvers were found at his feet, each with one chamber discharged, and there was a pool of blood at the back of his chair. Last evening the body was removed to the parish mortuary to await an inquest.

CHARGE OF SCANDALOUS CONDUCT AGAINST A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

At the Westminster police-court yesterday, Mr. Martin Harcourt Griffin, justice of the peace for Salop and Stafford, described as of Brand Hall, near Shrewsbury; Pall Mall House, Market Drayton, Salop; and the Junior Carlton Club, was summoned to show cause why an affiliation order should not be made against him at the instance of Mary Morrat, *née* Morgan, now residing in Sydney-street, Chelsea. Mr. Bury Hutchinson appeared for the complainant, and Mr. St. John Wontner for the defendant, who was subpœnaed to attend as a witness. Mr. Wontner objected to the hearing because since the original summons was taken out two years ago the complainant had got married.

Mr. Hutchinson said that every effort might be made to burke the case. It was a terrible case—a grave scandal—and he was not at all surprised at his friend trying to cut it short. The complainant, a very young girl, left her home in Cornwall to enter the household of the defendant in France as a nursemaid, and he seduced her at the age of fourteen, and afterwards kept her in great state for four years. He was a magistrate and a man of great wealth, and when he found that she was anxious to get married and lead a respectable life, he would do no more for her or the child of which he was the father, although he had frequently professed his intention of having the boy educated as a gentleman at Eton, and making a suitable provision for him in after life. Probably this agreement was a matter that would form the subject of inquiry in another court. He had a pile of letters from the defendant, a married man with a grown-up family, to the complainant. The first in order was one sent from Dinan in December, 1885, and dated Tuesday, as follows:—

"My Darling,—Your letter of the 26th causes me the greatest agony. Listen to me, dearest, once more, whilst there is yet time."

Mr. Wontner: Should these letters be read?

Mr. Hutchinson: Certainly they should. This is to prevent the girl getting married (reading).

"I entreat you not to do it, by the infinite love I have for you, by the memory of the past, and for the sake of our dear boy, do not do it. You do not love this man. . . . You will get tired of one another, and he will say and do cruel and vindictive things. He will neglect you and Harold, and leave you for some new fancy. Have I changed in anything? My love for you is so deep, so unbounded, so utterly true and strong, that it remains even now unshaken, and if you love me still, all things are still possible: don't desert one for a shadow, have a little patience; call my boy to your knee, look into his eyes, look at his little mouth, which you say curls like mine (loud laughter); and can you tell me you will abandon his father? . . . I have always provided for you; do not leave me at a time when there is every expectation of my being able to be much more with you, and doing much more for you. I am yours from the hair of my head to the sole of my foot (laughter.) . . . Tell me, dearest, shall I come to you and fetch you away, or will you join me in London or anywhere? Telegraph when you get this letter the one word 'come,' and I will come at once; or do go, as you said, to Tenby, and I will soon be in England. . . . Return to me, Poll, my love, my heart, my very life, for my sake and our boy's.—Ever and for ever thine only."

Mr. D'Eyncourt said it was unnecessary to read any more of the correspondence.

Mr. Hutchinson said he liked to read it aloud. (Laughter.) It was so interesting, because since the girl got married the love had turned to hate.

Mr. Wontner: We are not going to submit to blackmail. That has been tried before.

Mr. Hutchinson: I never attempted to levy blackmail, and I do not understand such an observation. It is only fair to the girl that all these letters should be read. I have a lot more. We swore an information against your client for threatening to shoot the girl's husband, and then Mr. Griffin ran away.

Mr. Wontner: You did, and your client only demanded £500 to settle it.

Mr. Hutchinson then briefly examined the complainant, who stated that she laid her information for her summons against the defendant in January, 1886, when she was a single woman. She had since married a Frenchman and been to America.

Mr. Wontner said the case was exactly on all fours with a decided one in which it was held that a single woman who took out a summons against the putative father of her child and did not proceed with it, but afterwards married and then took out a fresh summons on the original application, could not obtain a magisterial order. The superior court had held that the magistrate had no jurisdiction.

Mr. Hutchinson said the summons was not proceeded with in 1886 because the defendant ran away to France, and the summons was only left at an hotel. Communications had been sent to the Junior Carlton Club and elsewhere without avail, and the fact was the defendant only "sneaked" into England to put in an appearance at quarter sessions—which he was bound to do. He was served with the present summons in his solicitor's office. After considerable discussion on the legal point the summons was withdrawn.

Mr. Hutchinson afterwards applied to the magistrate to fix a day for the further hearing of the original summons, which was taken out in 1886, and which he contended was simply adjourned *sine die* by his worship's colleague, Mr. Partridge, who was not satisfied as to good service.

Mr. D'Eyncourt declined to re-open the case, but told Mr. Hutchinson that if, as he said, there had been no adjudication on the original summons, he could apply to Mr. Partridge, before whom it came, to restore it to the list on his return from vacation.

THE BRIGANDS IN BULGARIA.

Official intelligence has been received at Sophia from Dubnitza that a band of ten brigands, believed to be part of the Bellova band, captured on Wednesday last near the village of Rilo a photographer from Sophia and another person as yet unknown. It is stated that the photographer had been ordered by Prince Ferdinand to take some views of the Rilo district. Troops have been sent in pursuit of the brigands. The operations against the Bellova band have recommenced.

NEW COMET.—Another comet has been discovered by Mr. Brooks, of Smith Observatory, Geneva, New York. The discovery was made at 8.45 P.M. on the 7th inst., when the position of the comet was—Right ascension, 10 h. 5 min.; north polar distance, 45 deg. 30 min.; and it was moving in an easterly direction.

O'DONOVAN ROSSA GIVES EVIDENCE.—O'Donovan Rossa was examined by the Emigration Committee at New York yesterday, and told what he knew of England's action in sending convicts to America. He said that he had been pardoned on promising to go to America, that the worst thieves and convicts of England were anxious to go there, and that the governors of British prisons persuaded them to go.

"CLEANING SILVER"—All difficulty in keeping silver, electro-plate, &c., untarnished and with a brilliant polish, may be obviated by using GODDARD'S NON-MERCURIAL PLATE POWDER. Sold everywhere, in boxes 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. Four Gold Medals awarded.

THE PAN-ANGLICAN SYNOD ON SOCIALISM.

THE following is the full text of the Report of the Pan-Anglican Synod on Socialism :—

[Members of the committee :—Bishops of Manchester (chairman), Brisbane, Carlisle, Derry, Michigan, Mississippi, Pittsburgh, Rochester, Sydney, Wakefield.] This committee was directed to report "on the Church's practical work in relation to Socialism." It will be desirable, therefore, in the first place, to ascertain, if possible, what is the meaning of Socialism. This, however, is not easy, as the word is used at present in very different senses. When Proudhon was asked, What is Socialism? he replied, "It is every aspiration towards the improvement of society." Lavaleye remarks upon this answer, that "Proudhon's definition is too wide—it omits two characteristics. In the first place, every socialistic doctrine aims at introducing greater equality into social conditions; and, secondly, it tries to realize those reforms by the action of the law or the State." So far, however, as this definition makes the interference of the State a necessary element of Socialism, it is not universally accepted. Schäffle, for instance, says :—"The Alpha and Omega of Socialism is the transformation of private competing capitals into a united collective capital"; and T. Kirkup, in a thoughtful article on Socialism in the last edition of the "Enclyclopædia Britannica," affirms that "the central aim of Socialism is to terminate the divorce of the workers from the natural sources of subsistence and of culture"; and, again, he says, "the essence of the theory consists in this—associated production, with a collective capital, with the view to an equitable distribution." Any scheme of social reconstruction may be called Socialism which aims at uniting labour and the instruments of labour (land and capital), whether by means of the State, or of the help of the rich, or of the voluntary co-operation of the poor.

Between Socialism, as thus defined, and Christianity there is obviously no necessary contradiction. Christianity sets forth no theory of the distribution of the instruments or the products of labour; and if, therefore, some Socialists are found to be in opposition to the Christian religion, this must be due to the accidents and not to the essence of their social creed. Some Socialists are atheists, others advocate loose doctrines as to family ties, others, like the Anarchists, seek to realize their aims, so far as they have any, by undisguised murder and robbery, while, according to some, the very possession of private property is a usurpation and a wrong to the community. With such men the Christian Church can form no alliance. And yet at the same time with what they profess to be their central aim, the improvement of the material and moral condition of the poor, she must have the deepest sympathy. Their methods, indeed, are not hers. Spoliation or injustice in any form is abhorrent alike to her sentiment and belief. She has no faith in the inherent power of humanity to redeem itself from selfishness. She seeks to make men prosperous and wise and good not by the force of laws or bayonets, but by the change of individual hearts, and the introduction of a new brotherhood in Christ.

Not the less, however, is she bound, following the teaching of her Master, to aid every wise endeavour which has for its object the material and moral welfare of the poor. Her Master taught her that all men are brethren, not because they share the same blood, but because they have a common Heavenly Father. He further taught her that if any of the members of this spiritual family were greater, richer, or better than the rest, they were bound to use their special means or ability in the service of the whole. "He that is greatest among you," He said, "shall be your servant"—and that for a special reason, because each disciple was bound to imitate his Divine Master, "Who came not to be ministered unto but to minister, and to give His life a ransom for many."

The Church's practical duty, then, towards Socialism must be determined by the answer to this question, Will the union of labour and the instruments of labour tend to improve the material, mental and moral condition of mankind? Experience seems to show that it will.

It may still, however, be a question what is the wisest method of bringing about this union between labour and its instruments. Two principal schemes have been proposed :—

(1) That labourers shall be encouraged in habits of thrift, in order that with the property thus acquired they may purchase land, or shares in societies for co operative production.

(2) That the State shall take possession of the whole land and capital of any country, with or without compensation to their former owners; that the property thus nationalized shall be held in trust for the community by the State, the Commune, or associations of working men; that then the State, the Commune, or the association, as the case may be, shall take measures for the preservation, increase, and employment of the common capital, requiring work from each man according to his ability, and bestowing property upon each man according to his needs, or the value of his labour. Minor modifications of this scheme, tending to bring it into closer harmony with the existing state of society, have been proposed by some Socialistic teachers, but still it may be taken as a substantially correct representation of the ultimate aim of very many.

To this second method of uniting labour and its instruments the committee would urge the following objections :—(1) If full compensation were given to the present holders of property the scheme could hardly be realized, while if full compensation were withheld it would become one of undisguised spoliation. (2) If Government were able to acquire just possession of the whole property of a community, it is difficult to see how the affairs of any great commercial undertaking could be conducted by the State or the Commune with the energy, economy, and sagacious foresight which are necessary to secure success. (3) If all men had to work under State or Communal inspection and compulsion, it would be difficult for them to retain freedom, the sense of parental responsibility, and those numerous traits of individuality which give richness to the human character.

The committee strongly recommend the adoption of the first-named method. They believe that it will be well to encourage working men to become possessors of small farms, and of shares in societies for co-operative production in trade and agriculture. They are not unaware that these societies have frequently failed, but they believe that the opinion is not without its weight, that if due care be taken to secure efficient and trustworthy managers, to pay them an adequate salary, and to treat them with a generous confidence, there is no reason why such undertakings should not become successful, as indeed they commonly are now, when their management is in competent hands.

Two objections have been frequently advanced against this method of diminishing the present distress :—1st, that it is unjust to let any one but the labourer obtain possession of any part of the products of his labour; and, 2ndly, that no man of property or ability ought to seek personal profit from the employment of his special advantages, or ought even to be allowed to become the permanent owner of either land or capital.

The first objection is not tenable. The committee hold that it is just (1) to pay high wages for exceptional ability; (2) to compensate for his abstinence the man who refrains from consuming his own share of the products of labour, and by so doing makes it possible to maintain and increase the capital of the community; (3) to allow any one to convert his savings into the form of capital or estate.

The second objection is really founded upon the general spirit of our Lord's teaching—namely, that greatness, ability, or wealth should be made the means of service to the poor and weak without special fee or reward. The committee fully admit that this is the ideal set before us by our Divine Master, and that it is the end towards which we should press, as quickly as the conquest of selfishness will allow us. But they hold that there is no surer cause of failure in practical affairs than the effort to act on an ideal which has not yet been realized. If the Church is to act safely as well as sublimely, she must take the self-regarding motives with her on the long path by which she advances towards the perfect life of love. She must not assume the existence of what does not yet exist. She must not, like the Anarchists, destroy the whole existing framework of society for the sake of making experiments. Nay, more, she must not ignore the fact that self-regard is the necessary condition of self-preservation, and that her Master's law of moral conduct, that each shall love his neighbour as himself, implies a certain amount of self-regard. Competition is not injurious in itself, it only becomes so when it is unrestricted, when it takes no counsel of the dictates of brotherly love.

The committee do not doubt that Government can do much to protect the class known as proletarians from the evil effects of unchecked competition. The English poor-law has long ago provided the bare necessaries of life for those who cannot otherwise obtain them; the institution of State Savings Banks has provided for the poor man a safe investment and moderate return for his savings. Acts of Parliament have required the builders and owners of houses to have regard for the health and comfort of their tenants, while the factory legislation of this country has effectually protected those labourers who cannot protect themselves. The committee believe, further, that the State may justly and safely extend this protective action in several directions. It may legalize the formation of boards of arbitration, to avert the disastrous effects of strikes. It may assist in the formation and maintenance of technical schools. It may see that powers, already existing, under Sanitary Acts, are more effectually exercised. It may facilitate the acquisition by Municipalities of town lands. The State may even encourage a wider distribution of property by the abolition of entail, where it exists; and it may be questioned whether the system of taxation might not be varied in a sense more favourable to the claims of labourers than that which now exists.

But, after all, the best help is self-help. More even than increase of income, and security of deposit, thrift, and self-restraint are the necessary elements of material prosperity. And in encouraging and strengthening such habits and feelings the Church's help is invaluable. By requiring some knowledge of economic science from her candidates for orders; by forming and fostering institutions for the provision of practical education and rational recreation; by establishing penny banks and workmen's guilds; above all, by inducing capitalists to admit their workmen to profit-sharing, and by teaching artisans how to make co-operative production successful, she may do much to diminish discontent, and to increase the feeling of brotherly interest between class and class. The clergy may enter into friendly relations with Socialists, attending when possible their club meetings, and trying to understand their aims and methods. At the same time it will contribute no little to draw together the various classes of society if the clergy endeavour in sermons and lectures, to set forth the true principles of society, showing how property is a trust to be administered for the good of humanity, and how much of what is good and true in Socialism is to be found in the precepts of Christ. The call to aid the weak, through works of what is ordinarily known as charity, has been, at all times, faithfully pressed by the Church of Christ, and has been met by a noble response, which has been the chief strength of works of beneficence in modern society. But the matter is one not merely of charity, but of social and Christian duty. It is in this light that the Church has to proclaim it in these critical times, with some special boldness and earnestness. At the same time the word of warning should not be wanting. Mutual suspicion and the imputation of selfish and unworthy motives keep apart those who have, in fact, a common aim. Intestine strife and doctrines of spoliation destroy confidence, arrest trade, and will but increase misery.

The committee believe that, in the present condition of thought and knowledge, they cannot wisely or profitably go further than they have done above in the way of detailed suggestion. There is the less temptation to overhaste in forcing on social experiments, inasmuch as the history of the past shows convincingly that the principles of the Gospel contain germs from which social renovation is surely, if slowly, developed by the continuous action of Christian thought and feeling upon every form of evil and suffering.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE FADING OF WATER COLOURS.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—The writer of the Occasional Notes in your last night's edition on this topic seems well satisfied with the result of Dr. Russell and Captain Abney's inquiry into the results of the influence of light on water colours. This report, however, to my mind only moves the discussion somewhat further afield. The experts have decided that only twelve out of thirty-nine colours experimented on are absolutely permanent, and unfortunately some of the colours most usually employed by aquarellistes are included among those which are most fugitive. These latter include the lakes and madders, sepia, Vandyke brown, carmine, cadmium yellow, and gamboge—all of them popular pigments. It is of little advantage to the artist to know that terra verte and chromium oxide are absolutely permanent—they do not enter into the colour box of most artists.

Artists for the most part are not chemists, and very few follow the example of Mr. Holman Hunt and grind and mix their own colours. What is most wanted is that a painter when he buys his colours may be certain that the colour he purchases is either permanent, semi-permanent, or fugitive. Is it too much to ask South Kensington to set its seal, the artistic hall-mark, on pigments offered for sale, or enforce a regulation making it compulsory on artists' colourmen to state on the tube or packet of colour its evanescent or permanent quality? Professor Church will tell how difficult it is to get Academy students to take an interest in the chemistry of the palette, and so long as artists are left to their own free choice in the selection of colours, so long will the element of doubt enter into the question of the value of "the essentially English art," as it is the present fashion to call water-colour painting.—Yours faithfully,

WALLACE L. CROWDY.

August 9.

LAST NIGHT IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords, last night, the Marquis of Salisbury, in moving the second reading of the Members of Parliament (Charges and Allegations) Bill, said the agitation which for the last few years had prevailed in Ireland had followed two parallel lines. There had been a party professing to act by constitutional means, which had for its main object an alteration of the constitutional relations between this country and Ireland. Parallel to that there had been an organization working by means of intimidation, outrage, and murder. The methods of the more violent branch were repudiated by many members of the other; but as they both worked for the same end, had the same friends and the same enemies, and carried out the same decrees, an impression had grown up that there was complicity between them. That impression had found expression in an elaborate series of articles in the *Times*, and it was felt desirable to furnish some means of dissipating the scandal. The persons charged declining to take action in the courts of law, the Government had brought in this bill as a means of putting an end to the controversy. Whatever might be the issue, the Government were sure that they had done good service in driving so scandalous a controversy out of the range of political discussion. In the course of his remarks Lord Salisbury pointedly deprecated the action adopted by the Liberal party with reference to the judges. The Government believed that the commission of distinguished and impartial judges which they had nominated would ascertain the whole truth, and put an end to most painful and dangerous controversies.

Lord Herschell described the bill as unfortunate in its origin, scope, and object, and in the incidents which accompanied its passage through the other House. He regretted that a Select Committee had not been granted when asked for by Mr. Parnell, because he believed that if such an appeal had been made by an English member whose personal character had been attacked it would not have been refused. In his opinion it would have been a better, wiser, and less dangerous course than that which the Government had taken. He protested against the idea that a member of Parliament should be held to be guilty of a charge made against him unless he brought an action to clear his character, and contended that the nature and scope of the inquiry was unfair to Mr. Parnell. He significantly said that, though he was silent as to the composition of the tribunal, it must not be taken for granted that he approved it. Believing that the bill would not improve the state of feeling between Englishmen and Irishmen, he felt bound to say "Not content" when the question of the second reading was put.

The discussion was continued by the Earl of Carnarvon, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Kimberley, Lord Ashbourne, Earl Granville, and the Earl of Derby; and upon the question being put, there were several cries of "Not content" from the Opposition benches. No division being challenged, however, the second reading was agreed to.

In the House of Commons, upon the consideration of the Lords' amendments to the Local Government Bill, Mr. Pickersgill moved to disagree with the amendment restoring to the City Corporation the right of appointing the Recorder of London. The amendment was supported by Mr. Ritchie and other hon. members, and oppposed by Sir H. James, Mr. H. Fowler, and Sir C. Russell; and, on a division, it was agreed to by 119 against 86. Colonel Anstruther moved to disagree from the Lords' amendment dividing the county of Suffolk into two, which, however, was agreed to by 122 against 54. The remaining amendments made by the Lords were assented to, with some verbal alterations.

Subsequently the Mortmain and Charitable Uses Bill, County Courts Consolidation and Amendment Bill, Imperial Defence Bill, National Defence Bill, and Lloyd's (Signal Stations) Bill passed their final stages; and, some other measures having been advanced, the House adjourned, at five minutes to eleven o'clock.

AN EXTENSIVE MARKET FOR GREAT BRITAIN.

As Washington Territory, on the Pacific coast, is opened up and developed it offers an extensive market for Great Britain and English manufactures, principally pig-iron, fire-brick, fire-clay, cement, salt, hop-cloth, and grain bags. Shipments of merchandise are now being made from Great Britain direct to Puget Sound. Within the past two years there has been considerable railway development, both the Northern Pacific and the Canadian Pacific having completed their lines, and other railways being in course of construction, which will create a still larger demand for English goods, principally rails. There is an extensive wheat-growing country, and the facilities now offered will lead to large shipments. It is computed that during the coming year shipments to the extent of 150,000 tons will be made from the port of Jacoma alone, where the Northern Pacific Railway and private enterprise are erecting large and commodious warehouses necessary for this business.

THE LADY TRICYCLISTS.

"Why" (writes a legal correspondent) "is there any difficulty about the tricycle cases you mention in your paper the other night? The persons who 'dethroned' the ladies were guilty of assault; and if the policemen had seen the assault they could have arrested them, supposing there was any doubt about their names and addresses so as to make summonses impossible. If the policemen refused to act in such a case, they would be liable to summary punishment, by fine or imprisonment, under 45 and 46 Vict., c. 50, s. 194. The ladies did not need any special protection because they happened to have bicycles any more than if they had had perambulators. Whether the use of annoying and disagreeable language or conduct less than what amounts to assault requires special measures is another thing; for what does, there is ample remedy at present. The police need no further instructions except it be to be more diligent, and I suppose it is a matter of opinion in the absence of facts in a particular case whether they have failed in diligence or not. The law is strong enough for the purposes we are speaking of, but *quis custodiet custodes* is always an administrative problem not easy to solve."

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee, Mr. HENRY IRVING.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, and EVERY EVENING,
Mr. RICHARD MANSFIELD as
DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE.

Sole Authorized Version—Mr. Mansfield's original creation. Dramatized by kind permission of Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson. Box office (Mr. J. Hurst) now open daily from 10 to 5.

CRITERION THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.)

BETSY, the celebrated Criterion Comedy, by F. C. BURNAND, will be reproduced THIS EVENING at 9, with the original cast, including Messrs. W. Blakeley, H. Standing, A. Maltby, A. Boucicault, and Geo. Giddens; Mesdames Rose Saker, F. Robertson, E. Terriss, F. Moore, E. Penrose, and Lottie Venne. Preceded by, at 8.15, THE DOWAGER. Messrs. H. Standing, E. Emery, C. Crofton; Mesdames E. Terriss, F. Moore, and Rose Saker. Doors open 7.45. Box-office open from 10 A.M. till 10 P.M. Prices: Private boxes, £1 1s. to £3 3s. Stalls, 10s. 6d. and 7s. 6d. Dress circle, 7s. and 5s. Family Circle, 3s. Pit, 2s. 6d. Gallery, 1s. N.B. Stage and Auditorium Lighted entirely by Electricity.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

(A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)

THIS EVENING, at Eight, THE UNION JACK. Mr. William Terriss; Messrs. C. Cartwright, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, L. Cautley, D. Somers, H. Russell, H. Halley, &c.; Miss Millward; Mesdames Helen Forsyth, O. Nethersole, D. Drummond, E. Bufton, and Clara Jecks. At 7.15, THE REFUGEES. Mr. D. Somers, Miss Agnes Miller, &c. MORNING PERFORMANCE TO-DAY (Saturday), at 2. Doors open at 1.30.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. THOMAS THORNE.)

JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART. 148th Time. Great success. TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, a New Comedy in Five Acts, by ROBERT BUCHANAN, entitled JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART. Preceded, at 7.45, by a new One Act Play, entitled THE BROTHERS, by H. BYATT. Messrs. W. Rignold, C. Maude, J. S. Blythe, S. Buist, F. Gillmore, F. Grove, J. Wheatman, and Fred Thorne; Mesdames E. Johnstone, G. Honfrey, Arnold, McNeill, Harrison, Maunders, and Kate Rorke. Box-office open 10 till 6.30.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Miss SOPHIE EYRE.—Special Season under her direction.

EVERY EVENING at 8.45, the new Four-Act Play MARINA, by JOHN COLEMAN. Marina, Miss Eyre; other characters by Misses Carlotta Leclercq, Enid Leslie, Lucy Buckstone; Messrs. E. D. Ward, Herbert Waring, Julian Cross, Fred. Terry, H. Maxwell, James East, Glenn Wynn, &c. Preceded at 7 by POLLY'S VENTURE. Box-office open 10 till 6 daily. "SHE" is in preparation. Acting Manager and Treasurer, Mr. Eugene C. Stafford; Manager, Mr. John Cobbe.

TERRY'S THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.)

(Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. BRICKWELL.)

The safest and coolest Theatre in London, constructed entirely with concrete and iron, absolutely fireproof; lighted throughout with electricity.

TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, A. W. PINERO'S New Three Act Domestic Drama, SWEET LAVENDER. 148th Time. Messrs. Edward Terry, Alfred Bishop, Brandon Thomas, T. C. Valentine, Bernard Gould, F. Kerr, Sant Matthews; Mesdames M. A. Victor, Carlotta Addison, Maude Millett, and Norreys. Doors open at 8. Carriages 11. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Seats at the Libraries and Box-office, open from 10 to 5. Telephone 2,702.

GLOBE THEATRE.

(Lessees and Managers, Mr. EDGAR BRUCE and Miss EDITH WOODWORTH.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.45, BOOTLES' BABY. 84th Time. Messrs. Charles Sugden, Edmund Maurice, C. W. Garthorne, Forbes Dawson, Gilbert Farquhar, C. Kent, and Charles Collette; Mesdames Webster, Henrietta Lindley, Rose Evelyn, Maud Merrill, Minnie Terry. At 7.45, TRUE COLOURS. Messrs. Forbes Dawson, A. J. Byde; Mesdames Giffard and Florence Grant.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HORACE SEDGER.)

EVERY EVENING, at 7.35, WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF.
At 8.30, punctually, DOROTHY. (638th Performance.)

Mesdames Effie Chapuy, Florence Perry, Harriet Coveney, E. Weston, and Amy Augarde; Messrs. Ben Davies, A. Christian, F. Emney, J. Le Hay, Edward Griffin, and C. Hayden Coffin. Musical Director, M. Ivan Caryll. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open from 10 till 5. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.

In Concert Hall and Theatre, FRATELLI PRANDI'S MARIONETTES, "AMOR" and "THE LIVING SKELETON," at 3 and 7.45 P.M. The NEAPOLITAN MANDOLINISTS at 4.30 and 9 P.M.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

GRAND FAIRY BALLET, "A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM," arranged and produced under direction of Madame KATTI LANNER and Mr. OSCAR BARRETT, THIS and EVERY EVENING. Open air if fine, Centre Transept if Wet. The *Times* says:—"It ought to attract the public in shoals. It is the most practical realization of the beauties of the 'Midsummer Night's Dream' ever attempted." Admission daily, 1s.

SAVOY.—Proprietor and Manager, R. D'OYLY CARTE.—TO-DAY at 2.30 and 8.30, THE MIKADO, Japanese Opera. By W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN. At 7.30, MRS. JARRAMIE'S GENIE. Box-office open from 9 A.M. till 11 P.M.

SAVOY.—THE MIKADO.—THIS and EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2.30, until further notice. Messrs. R. Barrington, R. Temple, J. Wilkinson, R. Cummings, and J. G. Robertson; Mesdames G. Ulmar, M. Christo, A. Cole, and S. Grey.

SAVOY.—THE MIKADO.

COMEDY THEATRE.—TO-NIGHT, at 9, a new farcical comedy in three acts adapted from the German of Von Moser, entitled THE ARABIAN NIGHTS, by SYDNEY GRUNDY. Mr. C. H. Hawtrey, Mr. Wilfred Draycott, Mr. W. Wyes, and Mr. W. S. Penley; Miss Cissy Grahame, Miss Blanche Wolseley, Miss Agnes Miller, Miss Gertrude Goetze, and Miss Carlotta Zerbini. Box-office open 10 to 5. At 8.10 o'clock, SUNSET, by JEROME K. JEROME.—Business Manager, Mr. E. F. BRADLEY.

THE ARABIAN NIGHTS.—TO-NIGHT at 9.—COMEDY THEATRE.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN, SEASON 1888.—FREEMAN THOMAS' SEVENTH ANNUAL SERIES of PROMENADE CONCERTS, commencing THIS EVENING (Saturday), at 7.30. Opening Night of the Season. Admission One Shilling. Grand Orchestra, 150 Performers and Band of the Coldstream Guards combined. Conductor: Mr. A. Gwyllym Crowe. Smoking Lounges in all parts of the Theatre. This Evening. Vocalists: Mdme. Clara Samuell, Mdme. Antoinette Stirling, Mr. Charles Banks, Mr. Barrington Foote, Mr. Carrodus (Solo Violin), Mr. J. Radcliff (Solo Flute), Mr. Howard Reynolds (Solo Cornet).
Prices of admission—Private Boxes from 10s. 6d. to £3 3s.; Grand Circle seats (numbered and reserved), 2s. 6d.; First Circle (numbered and reserved), 2s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, Amphitheatre, and Promenade, One Shilling. Doors open this Evening 7. Commence 7.30. Season Tickets (transferable) One Guinea. Box Office open daily 10 to 5.

MR. SIMS REEVES and NIKITA will APPEAR on MONDAY next.—Admission ONE SHILLING. NO EXTRA CHARGE.
FREEMAN THOMAS' COVENT GARDEN PROMENADE CONCERTS.

IRISH EXHIBITION, OLYMPIA, KENSINGTON.—The Greatest Success. The damage caused to the Ferns and Plants by the unprecedented crowds visiting this Exhibition on Bank Holiday has now been repaired, and everything is in perfect order.

IRISH EXHIBITION.—BALLOON JOURNEY to VIENNA.—The largest Balloon in the world will be despatched from the Parade Ground in front of the Grand Stand, at OLYMPIA, on MONDAY NEXT, August 13, at Four o'clock, weather being favourable, for Vienna. Fare Five Guineas. Passengers may book at the Offices of Mr. SIMMONDS, 35, Regent-street, W., or at OLYMPIA, KENSINGTON.

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In consequence of the great success of this Exhibition arrangements have been made to OPEN the DOORS each day at 9 A.M., and close at 11 P.M.
FOUR MILITARY BANDS.
THE DONEGAL INDUSTRIAL VILLAGE.
THE SHAM FIGHT, PARADE GROUND, AND GRAND STAND.
THE HORSE SHOW.
THE LEAPING COMPETITIONS.
THE DAIRY SHOW.
THE SHOW OF KERRY COWS, BULLS, AND HEIFERS.
THE OLD IRISH MARKET PLACE.
THE BRITISH ARMY QUADRILLES BY FOUR MILITARY BANDS AND PIPERS AND DRUMMERS OF THE SCOTS GUARDS.
THE FINE ART DEPARTMENT AND LOAN COLLECTION.
THE ROCKS, CAVES, AND DRIPPING WELL.
THE RUINS OF BLARNEY CASTLE.
PERFORMANCES BY HERCAT IN ROYAL IRISH THEATRE.
IRISH BALLAD CONCERT IN CONCERT HALL.
The press throughout the length and breadth of the land have unanimously pronounced this the most useful, practical, interesting, and attractive of all the Exhibitions.
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ALEXANDRA PALACE.—CLOUDLAND.—THIS DAY, at 6 P.M., the most intrepid, daring, and thrilling performance of Professor BALDWIN will be repeated. The *Times* describes it as the "Most extraordinary and successful sensational feat of modern times."

ALEXANDRA PALACE.—CLOUDLAND.—THIS DAY at 6 P.M. The *Daily Telegraph says*:—"Baldwin's speed was not less than 100 feet per second before the parachute opened." The Press are unanimous in describing Baldwin's performance as undoubtedly the "Sensation of the present century."

ALEXANDRA PALACE.—POMPEII.—THIS DAY, at 8.45 P.M., reproduction of Messrs. Pain and Sons' LAST DAYS OF POMPEII, with all the scenic and pyrotechnical effects, followed by a Marvellous Display of Fireworks.

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OUR EYES. BROWNING'S IMPROVED METHOD of SUITING THE SIGHT WITH SPECTACLES, either personally or by Correspondence.—Browning's axis-cut pebbles are the most perfect lenses made, being cut from pure crystals of Brazilian pebble at right angles to the axis, and every lens tested separately by the polariscope. Spectacles of superior quality from 4s. 6d. per pair; with pebble lenses in best steel frames, from 10s. 6d. per pair; and in gold frames, from £1 3s. 6d. Full particulars of Browning's Method of Suiting the Sight by Correspondence, and Testimonials post free.
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THE QUEEN AND HER CATS.

The members of the Animals' Institute, who are just now in great distress concerning the homeless cats which are left to make a living as best they can while their owners have left London for the holiday season, ought to give a special vote of thanks to the Queen when next they meet. Her Majesty is not, as a rule, one of those ladies who "set the fashion," but on taking the Windsor Castle cats with her when she migrated to Osborne she has induced many a lady to go and do likewise, and has thereby not only benefited a large number of domestic pets, but has also given an impetus to the wicker-work trade, for, as the *Queen* says, "pretty wicker cat-baskets are in great request."

ART ITEMS.

The portrait of Sir Moses Montefiore by Mr. Goodall, R.A., is being exhibited at Messrs. Graves's gallery. The picture is an excellent likeness, a little too ghastly, perhaps—which may after all be owing to the parchment-like appearance age lends to flesh—and the whole is thinly painted. The traditional inkstand is there, and, in addition, the telegram of congratulation forwarded by the Queen on Sir Moses' hundredth birthday. The picture would make a good photogravure.

Lady Butler's "Scotland for Ever"—probably the best drawn of all her pictures—has been purchased by an anonymous benefactor for £1,000 for presentation to the Art Gallery of Leeds. The same lady's "Floreat Etona" is about to be engraved in the "mixed method" for publication by Messrs. Graves.

BORROWED SERMONS.

A correspondent writes:—"Your very just remarks on the Bishop of Lichfield's decree have reminded me of a passage in 'Walton's Angler' which seems to me an appropriate 'rider' to your comments. 'Venator' having complained of his rod and tackling, 'Piscator' lends him his; but the pupil meets with no better fortune than at first. Thereupon 'Piscator' tells him the following story:—'A scholar, a preacher I should say, that was to preach to procure the approbation of a parish that he might be their lecturer, had got from a fellow pupil the copy of a sermon that was first preached with great commendation by him that composed it. But though

the borrower preached it word for word as it was at first, yet it was utterly disliked as it was preached by the second to his congregation, which the sermon-borrower complained of to the lender of it, and thus was answered: 'I lent you, indeed, my fiddle, but not my fiddle-stick; for you are to know that every one cannot make music with my words, which are fitted to my own mouth. And so, my scholar, you are to know that as the ill-pronunciation or ill-accenting of words in a sermon spoils it——' But it is needless to continue 'Piscator's' application of the story."

THE EMPRESS VICTORIA'S PALACE.

Referring to a note in a recent *Pall Mall Gazette*, respecting the residences assigned to the Empress Frederick by the German Government, a correspondent writes:—"The old Schloss at Homburg was occupied by the then Crown Princess during the winter of the Franco-German war. Here it was that the field hospital planned by herself, for which she obtained a prize medal from the American Government, was rented to supplement the other hospitals, found insufficient for the hundreds of wounded French and German, sent on during those terrible months from the battle fields. The French as well as the Germans used to say: 'The ladies (nurses) are all very good, but none of them like Madame la Princesse. She takes her sunshine with her wherever she goes. Here did the sisters, the Princess Alice, the Grand Duchess of Baden, and our Princess Royal, meet to share the anxieties of that winter when their husbands were all fighting for the Fatherland under one banner. The farm at Bornstedt, a little village close to the Friedrichskron palace, was presented by the late Emperor William to his daughter-in-law shortly after her marriage. The farm-house, with its windows looking on the village street, was once occupied, during their Christmas holidays, by the present Emperor and his brother, with their tutor. "It is well," said their parents when leaving them to visit the Queen at Windsor, "for young people to learn to live simply." This small house has been often filled with the poor little children of Berlin, who have enjoyed the fresh air there for weeks at a time during the summer months. There is no palace at Bornstedt, but there is a Kindergarten school as well as a village school, the school where the Emperor Frederick was taught for an hour, to release the master, suddenly summoned to his mother's sick bed."

PREACHERS AT THE LONDON CHURCHES TO-MORROW.

The clergy and others sending appointments of preachers are informed that the notices must reach the office not later than the *First Post* on Saturday, or they cannot be inserted.

St. Paul's Cathedral—Rev. L. Gilbertson, 10.30; the Bishop of Iowa, 3.15; Rev. P. N. Waggett, 7.
Westminster Abbey—The Bishop of North Dacota, 10; Canon Westcott, 3.
Chapel Royal, St. James's—Rev. J. L. Davies, 12.
Chapel Royal, Whitehall—Rev. J. A. Robinson, 11 and 3.30.
Chapel Royal, Savoy—The Bishop of Mississippi, 11.30; Rev. W. P. Pearce, 7.
Curzon Chapel, Mayfair—Rev. Dr. Freeman, 11.30 and 6.30.
St. George's Chapel, Albemarle-street—Rev. F. Palmer, 11.
Royal Military Chapel, Wellington Barracks—Rev. J. P. Taylor, 6.
Foundling Chapel—Rev. Dr. Eley, 11.
St. Philip's, Regent-street, Waterloo-place—Rev. Harry Jones, 11.15; Rev. H. Handley, 7.
St. Nicholas Cole Abbey, Queen Victoria-street—Rev. H. Ffolkes, 11 and 7.
St. George's, Botolph-lane, Eastcheap—Canon MacColl, 11.15 and 7.
St. James's Westmoreland-street, W.—Rev. H. R. Haweis, 11 and 7.
St. Mary's, Greenwich Park—Popular afternoon service, 4.
All Hallows, Upper Thames-street—Rev. T. Moore, 11 and 7.
St. George's, Bloomsbury—Canon Robinson, 11; Rev. A. Boyd Carpenter, 7.
St. Andrew's, Ashley-place—Rev. A. Gerald Bowman, 11; Rev. F. H. Wood, 7.
St. Bride's, Fleet-street—Rev. E. C. Hawkins, 11 and 7.
Pro-Cathedral, Kensington—Rev. J. Bloomfield, 11; Rev. D. Skrimshire, 7.
French Huguenot Church (late St. Martin's-le-Grand). Athenæum Club (pro tem.), 73, Tottenham-court-road—Pasteur Bastide, 11; Pasteur E. Neel, 7. (Services in French.)

BAPTIST.

Bloomsbury-street—Rev. W. J. Styles, 11 and 7.
Clarendon Chapel, Camberwell New-road—Mr. J. Orange, 11; Mr. W. R. Bradlaugh, 6.30.
Metropolitan Tabernacle, Newington, S.E.—Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, 11 and 6.30.
Regent's Park Chapel, Park-square East—Rev. C. W. Vick, 11 and 7.
Upper Holloway—Rev. J. B. Myers, 11 and 7.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Arundel-square, Barnsbury—Rev. Dr. T. E. Evans, 11 and 6.30.
Balham—Rev. A. Nairn, 11 and 7.
Barbican Chapel, New North-road—Rev. C. G. Marshall, 11 and 6.30.
Brixton—Rev. J. P. Wilson, 11 and 6.30.
Craven Chapel, Foubert's-place, Regent-street—Rev. Arthur Hall, 11 and 7.
Crouch End, Park Chapel—Rev. R. Balgarnie, 11 and 6.30.
Falcon-square, Aldersgate-street—Rev. A. H. Storrow, 11 and 6.30.
Fetter-lane Chapel—Rev. M. D. Morgan, 11 and 6.30.
Finsbury Park Chapel, Seven Sisters-road—Rev. D. B. Hooke, 11 and 6.30.
Gospel Oak, Southampton-road, N.W.—Rev. M. L. Gooby, 11 and 7.
Hare-court Chapel, St. Paul's-road, Canonbury—Rev. G. B. Johnson, 11 and 7.
Harley-street, Bow-road, E.—W. Evans Hurndall, 11 and 7.
Hawley-road, Kentish-town—Rev. Basil Martin, 11 and 7.
Highbury-quadrant, Highbury New Park—Rev. W. F. Clarkson, 11 and 6.30.
Highgate—Rev. J. M. Gibbon, 11 and 6.30.
Kensington, Allen-street—Rev. Edward White, 11 and 7.
Kentish-town—Rev. E. Griffith-Jones, 11 and 7.
King's Weigh House Chapel, Pillar Hall, Cannon-street Hotel—Rev. A. Sandison, 11 and 6.30.
New-court Chapel, Tollington Park—Rev. Henry Knee, 11 and 6.30.
Notting-hill, Kensington Park-road—Rev. J. Stevens, 11 and 7.
Paddington, Marylebone-road—Rev. W. Hope Davison, 11 and 7.
Tolmer's-square, N.W.—Rev. S. Palmiter, 11 and 7.
Union Chapel, Islington—Rev. Dr. R. Thomas, 11 and 6.30; Service of Praise, 3.30.
West Kensington, Castletown-road—Rev. A. Norris, 11 and 7.
Westminster, James-street, Buckingham-gate—Rev. A. F. Barfield, 11 and 7.
Whitefield's Tabernacle, Tottenham-court-road—Rev. J. Jackson Wray, 11 and 7.

WESLEYAN METHODIST.

Bayswater, Denbigh-road—Rev. F. W. Faulding, 11 and 6.30.
Great Queen-street—Rev. J. H. Sholl, 10.45 and 6.30.
Surrey Chapel, Blackfriars-road (Primitive)—Rev. B. Senior, 11 and 6.30.
Wesleyan West Central Mission, St. James's Hall—Rev. Mark Guy Pearse, 11 and 7.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Belgrave, Halkin-street, W.—Rev. A. Halliday, 11 and 7.
Crouch-hill, N.—Rev. W. M. Nicolson, 11 and 6.30.
Colebrooke-row, Islington—Rev. W. McCraith, 11 and 6.30.
Highgate, Highgate-hill—Rev. G. P. McDougall, 11 and 7.
Kensington, Allen-street—Rev. T. Howell, 11 and 7.
Marylebone, Upper George-street, Bryanston-square—Rev. Dr. Fraser, 11 and 7.
Regent's-square—Professor Elmslie, 11; Rev. J. B. Thorburn, 7.
St. Columba's Church, Pont-street, Belgravia—Rev. J. N. Stuart, 11 and 7.
St. John's-wood, Marlborough-place—Rev. A. Ramsay, 11 and 7.

OTHER SERVICES AND ADDRESSES.

Bedford Chapel, Bloomsbury—Rev. Stopford A. Brooke, 11 and 7.
Edinburgh Castle, Limehouse, E.—Dr. Barnardo, 11; Rev. H. Bright, 3; Mr. J. B. Wookey, 7.
Essex Church, Notting-hill Gate (Unitarian)—Rev. W. Carey Walters, 11 and 7.
Exeter Hall, Strand—Mr. Oscar Owers, 3.45 (men only) and 7.30 (public).
Great Assembly Hall, Mile-end-road, E.—Mr. S. Golding, 11 and 6.45.
Gresham Hall, Brixton—Rev. R. Macmillan, 11 and 7.
Little Portland-street Chapel (Unitarian), near Oxford-circus—Rev. W. G. Cadman, 11.15 and 7.
Shoreditch Tabernacle—Mr. H. Varley, 11 and 6.30.
West London Tabernacle, St. James's-square, Notting-hill—Dr. W. T. Moore, 11 and 6.30.

SUNDAY LECTURES.

Irish National League, 465, Battersea Park-road, Mrs. Wise, on "Ireland and the Irish," 3.30.
Star Radical Club, Railton-road, Herne-hill—Mr. Ben Ellis, on "Visit to Ireland," 11.30.
Progressive Association, The Hall, 81, Pentonville-hill—Mr. J. Kaines, on "Charles Darwin's Religious Creed," 7.45.

TO-DAY.

Prof. Baldwin at Alexandra Palace.
National Association of Journalists—General meeting, London District, Anderton's, Fleet-street, 7.30.
School of Practical Engineering—Award of certificates, Crystal Palace, 1.
Amateur Swimming Association—Long Distance Championship (via Charing-cross Pier), 3.45.
Garden Ballet, Crystal Palace.
Anti-Irish Open Air Meeting, Chester-road, South Highgate, 7.15.
Exhibitions, &c., Open.—Anglo-Danish, South Kensington, from 11; Italian, West Brompton, from 11; Irish, Olympia, from 9; Lincoln's-inn Gardens, from 6.30; Fire Rescue, Portman Rooms, Baker-street, from 10

RESTELL'S TRADE SALE of WINES and SPIRITS in Bond and Duty Paid for FRIDAY, 17th August.

MESSRS. W. and T. RESTELL, Sworn Brokers, of 29, Mark-lane, E.C., will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the LONDON COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, Mincing-lane, on FRIDAY, the 17th August, 1888, commencing at one o'clock precisely, the following WINES and SPIRITS:—In Bond—24 pipes, 19 hhds., 33 qr. casks Port and Sherry, including shipments of Cockburn, Croft, Fonseca, and M. M. Mora; also the Vardosa brand, 30 pipes, 16 hhds. 10 qr. casks Spanish Red, 31 hhds. 54 qr. casks Brandy, Hennessy's, Otard's, the Company's, Denis Mounie's, Vine Growers', Planat's, &c., including the vintages 1875, 1877, 1878, 1880, and 1884; 22 puns. Rum, including Wedderburn's I.W. (old landed); 22 hhds. 18 qr. casks Irish Whisky, of George Roe's 1879 bonding, and DWD Co.'s 1882 bonding; and a few casks of Scotch Whisky, &c.; 48 hhds. Greek Wine. Duty paid. 432 dozens Port, G. G. Sandeman's vintages 1865, 1870, and 1881, Dow's 1878, Martinez 1863 and 1874, Rebello Valente's 1863 and 1877, and Smith's 1881. 180 dozens Sherry, shipped by Peter Domecq, Gonzalez, Cosens, Garvey, and Haurie; 430 dozens Claret, including Château Beychevelle, Château Haut Brion, Château Lafite, Château Desmirail Margaux, Château Lagrange, &c.; 300 dozens Still Hock, Erbach, Vintage 1884, shipped by J. M. Sturm; 120 dozens Champagne, Pommery's Brut, 1880, and Extra Sec 1880-81, and Louis Roederer's 1880; also a few lots Whisky, Brandy, Marsala, &c.—Catalogues and further particulars of W. and T. RESTELL, Auctioneers and Wine and Spirit Valuers, 29, Mark-lane, E.C.

SPECIAL NOTICE to the INHABITANTS of KENSINGTON, KNIGHTSBRIDGE, CHELSEA, and BROMPTON.

The DIRECTORS of the UNITED TELEPHONE COMPANY (Limited) have opened a Local Domestic Exchange at Kensington, with the view of affording further facilities to the Residents in that and the surrounding neighbourhoods, and are now prepared to accept orders from intending Subscribers.

The area covered by the Local Exchange extends from Lowndes-square, Cadogan-place, and Chelsea Bridge-road, on the East, to the West London Junction Railway on the West, and from the Uxbridge and Kensington roads on the North to the River Thames on the South, and it may be enlarged from time to time at the discretion of the Company.

A subscriber within the area will have his Private Residence, Shop, or Place of Business connected with the Local Exchange for £10 per annum—a payment which will cover inter-communication with all other subscribers within the area. This payment will also entitle him to communicate with all the subscribers to the London Metropolitan Exchange System within the area, or whose lines—for the time being—run into the Kensington Exchange at Gloucester-road.

Those Subscribers—who number at present upwards of 140—will also be entitled to communicate with the Subscribers to the Local Exchange.

Arrangements will also be made by which any Subscriber to the Local Exchange can, for a charge of Sixpence (6d.) on each occasion, be put into communication with any Subscriber to the London Metropolitan Exchange System OUTSIDE the area.

The Local Service will be a continuous one—that is, the Exchange will be open day and night, Sundays and all holidays included.

Arrangements are being made to connect with the Local Exchange the chief Cab Stands, Fire Brigade and Police Stations within the district.

Applications for full particulars should be addressed to

THE SECRETARY,
The United Telephone Company (Limited),
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This Bank grants drafts on all its branches and agencies, and transacts every description of banking business connected with New Zealand, Australia, and Levuka, Fiji, on the most favourable terms.

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Capital—£2,000,000; Subscribed and Paid-up, £500,000.
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Accumulated Funds..... £3,421,000

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FIRE. Established 1710. Home and Foreign Insurances at moderate rates.
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BRONDESBURY.—Large well furnished SITTING and BEDROOM; one or more gentlemen; extra bedroom; good cooking; references.—25, Victoria-road.

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WASHING WANTED by well-established good laundress. Has every convenience. Thoroughly understands getting up fine linen. Constant supply of water. Large open drying grounds. Good references. Terms moderate. Covered van in town daily.—Mrs. J. H., Cambridge Laundry, Bollo-bridge-road, Acton.

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In aid of an unfortunate Widow Lady whose daughter is nearly blind and affected with a chronic peritonitis, desires to rejoin her relations in America, that she may be able to procure the necessaries to support her child.

She came to London in a comfortable position twelve years ago, but owing to the long illness of her daughter and other adversities, has lost all she possessed. Her hopes are placed on the bounty of those who like to do good to furnish her with the means to return to the United States and pay the debts incurred through illness.

Address donations to Doctor J. RUSSELL HARRIS, 13, Surrey-street, Strand, and to Mrs. JOSEPHINE ANDERSON, 25–27, King's-road, Chelsea.

CONSUMPTION HOSPITAL, BROMPTON. FUNDS URGENTLY REQUIRED. CHARITY UNENDOWED. 321 Beds. Expenses, £24,000; Fixed Income, under £3,000 a year. H. DOBBIN, Secretary.

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Sold in Tins, 6d. and 1s. each.

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Promenade Concerts, with illuminated Fête Nightly, until September 15. Band of the Scots Guards, conducted by Mr. E. Holland, and other bands, nightly. Admission from 10 to 5, Sixpence; 5 to 10 P.M., One Penny.

Tramcars from Aldgate and Whitechapel Stations pass the doors every few minutes.

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TONBRIDGE SCHOOL.—EXAMINATION for SCHOLARSHIPS, JULY, 1889.—For particulars apply to the Head Master, the School, Tonbridge; or the Clerk to the Governors, Skinners' Hall, Dowgate-hill, London, E.C.

SALCOMBE COLLEGE, Loughton, Essex.—Principal, Mrs. Vivian, assisted by Resident Certificated English, French, and German Governesses; London Professors. The College is situated on a hill, and stands in its own grounds of two acres. Lawn tennis and croquet. Close to Epping Forest, and twelve miles from London. University and other Examinations. Excellent class-rooms, and well-furnished sitting-rooms. Terms moderate and inclusive. References: Revs. J. Angus, D.D., W. Durban, B.A., J. A. Spurgeon, also W. Olney, F. A. Owgan, M.D., J. Passmore, Esqrs. Prospectus, with view of College, sent on application.

QUEENWOOD COLLEGE, HAMPSHIRE.

UNION CHAPEL, ISLINGTON. PREACHER for SUNDAY, August 12, the Rev. Dr. REWEN THOMAS, of Boston, U.S., at 11 A.M. and 6.30 P.M. Service of praise at 3.30.

ESSEX CHURCH, THE MALL, NOTTING-HILL-GATE.—The Rev. W. CAREY WALTERS PREACHES TO-MORROW, 11—"The Lambeth Conference;" 7—"Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde."

CHRISTIAN KINGDOM SOCIETY, for the Promotion of God's Kingdom of Righteousness, Unselfishness, and Love. ITS ONLY RULE an honest endeavour to be loyal to the Spirit of Christ. Those attracted by it should write to Secretary, 20, St. Bride-street, E.C.

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